ICESat (GLAS) Science Processing Software Document Series

Volume
GSAS Detailed Design Document
Version 2.0

Jeffrey Lee/Raytheon ITSS
Observational Science Branch
Laboratory for Hydrospheric Processes
NASA/GSFC Wallops Flight Facility
Wallops Island, Virginia 23337

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ICESat Contacts:

H. Jay Zwally, ICESat Project Scientist
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

Bob E. Schutz, GLAS Science Team Leader
University of Texas Center for Space Research
Austin, Texas 78759-5321

David W. Hancock III, Science Software Development Leader
NASA/GSFC Wallops Flight Facility
Wallops Island, Virginia 23337

Foreword

This document describes the detailed design of GLAS Science Algorithm Software.

The GEOSCIENCE LASER ALTIMETER SYSTEM (GLAS) is a part of the EOS program. This laser altimetry mission will be carried on the spacecraft designated EOS ICESat (Ice, Cloud and Land Elevation Satellite). The GLAS laser is a frequency-doubled, cavity-pumped, solid state Nd:YAG laser.

This document was prepared by the Observational Science Branch at NASA GSFC / WFF, Wallops Island, VA, in support of B. E. Schutz, GLAS Science Team Leader for the GLAS Investigation. This work was performed under the direction of David W. Hancock, III, who may be contacted at (757) 824-1238, hancock@osb.wff.nasa.gov (e-mail), or (757) 824-1036 (FAX).

The following GLAS Team members contributed to the creation of this document:

Raytheon / Kristine Barbieri

Raytheon / Suneel Bhardwaj

Raytheon / Anita Brenner

972 / David W. Hancock, III

Raytheon / Peggy Jester

Raytheon / Steve McLaughlin

Raytheon / Carol Purdy

Raytheon / Lee Anne Roberts

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Section 1

Introduction

1.1 Identification of Document

This document is identified as the GLAS Science Algorithm Software (GSAS) Detailed Design Document. The unique document identification number within the GLAS Ground Data System numbering scheme is TBD. Successive editions of this document will be uniquely identified by the cover and page date marks.

1.2 Scope of Document

The GLAS I-SIPS Data Processing System, show in Figure 1-1, provides data processing and mission support for the Geoscience Laser Altimeter System (GLAS). I-SIPS is composed of two major software components - the GLAS Science Algorithm Software (GSAS) and the Scheduling and Data Management System (SDMS). GSAS processes Level-0 satellite data and creates EOS Level 1A/B and 2 data products. SDMS provides for scheduling of processing and the ingest, staging, archiving and cataloging of associated data files. This document describes the detailed design of GSAS.

1.3 Purpose and Objectives of Document

This document describes the detailed design of the GLAS Science Algorithm Software. It contains descriptions, flow charts, data flow diagrams, and structure charts for each major component of the GSAS.

The purpose of this document is to present the detailed design of the GSAS. It is intended as a reference source which would assist the maintenance programmer in making changes which fix or enhance the documented software.

1.4 Document Status and Schedule

The GLAS Science Algorithm Software Detailed Design Document is currently released as Version 2.0 (V2).

1.5 Document Organization

This document's outline is assembled in a form similar to those presented in the NASA Software Engineering Program [Information Document 2.3a].

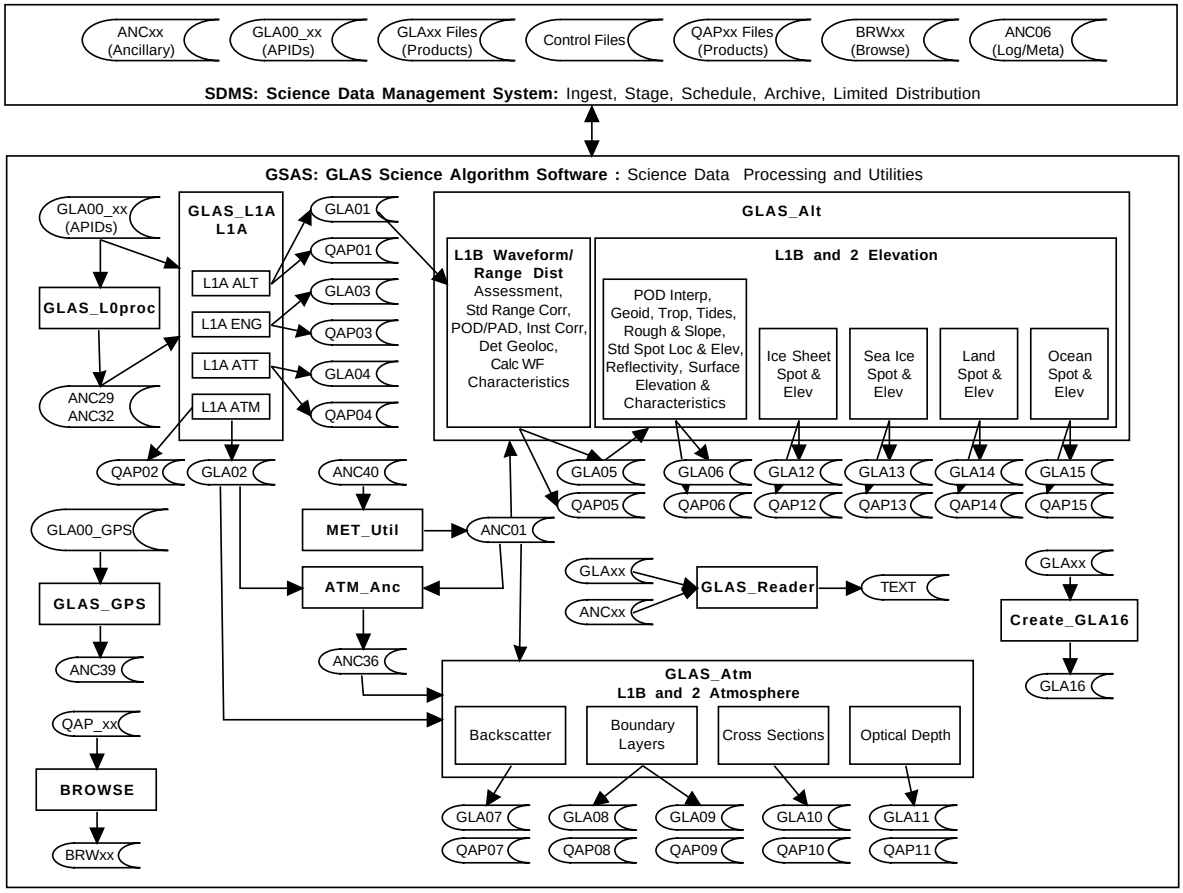


Figure 1-1 I-SIPS Software Top-Level Decomposition

1.6 Document Change History

Document Name: GLAS Science Algorithm Software Detailed Design Document		
Version Number	**Date**	**Nature of Change**
Version 0	August 1999	Original Version
Version 1	November 2000	Revised for V1 software.
Version 2	November 2001	Revised for V2 software.

Section 2

Related Documentation

2.1 Parent Documents

Parent documents are those external, higher-level documents that contribute information to the scope and content of this document. The following GLAS documents are parent to this document.

a) *GLAS Science Software Management Plan* (GLAS SSMP), Version 3.0, August 1998, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA / TM-1999-208641 / VER3 / VOL1.

b) *GLAS Science Data Management Plan* (GLAS SDMP), Version 4.0 July 1999, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA / TM-1999-208641 / VER4 / VOL2.

c) *GLAS Science Software Requirements Document* (GLAS SSRD), Version 2.1 August 2000, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center.

d) *GLAS I-SIPS Software Architectural Design Document*, Version 2.0, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, October 1998.

2.2 Applicable Documents

Applicable documents include reference documents that are not parent documents. This category includes reference documents that have direct applicability to, or contain policies binding upon, or information directing or dictating the content of this document. The following GLAS, EOS Project, NASA, or other Agency documents are cited as applicable to this architectural design document.

a) *Data Production Software and Science Computing Facility (SCF) Standards and Guidelines*, January 14, 1994, Goddard Space Flight Center, 423-16-01.

b) *EOS Output Data Products, Processes, and Input Requirements*, Version 3.2, November 1995, Science Processing Support Office.

c) *NASA Earth Observing System Geoscience Laser Altimeter System GLAS Science Requirements Document*, Version 2.01, October 1997, Center for Space Research, University of Texas at Austin.

d) *Precision Orbit Determination (POD),* Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document, Version 0.1, December 1996, Center for Space Research, The University of Texas at Austin.

e) *Atmospheric Delay Correction to GLAS Laser Altimeter Ranges,* Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document, Version 0.3, December 1996, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

f) *Geoscience Laser Altimeter System: Surface Roughness of Ice Sheets,* Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document, Version 0.3, December 1996, University of Wisconsin.

g) *Determination of Sea Ice Surface Roughness from Laser Altimeter Waveform,* Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document, Version 0 (Preliminary), December 1995, The Ohio State University.

h) *Laser Footprint Location and Surface Profiles,* Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document, Version 0 (Preliminary), December 1996, Center for Space Research, The University of Texas at Austin.

i) *Precision Attitude Determination (PAD),* Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document, December 1996, Center for Space Research, The University of Texas at Austin.

j) *The Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document for Level 1A Processing*, April 2001, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Wallops Flight Facility.

k) *Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: Derivation of Range and Range Distributions From Laser Pulse Waveform Analysis for Surface Elevations, Roughness, Slope, and Vegetation Heights*, Version 3.0, July 2000, NASA GSFC, et. al.

l) *Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document for the GLAS Atmospheric Channel Observations*, Version 0 (Preliminary), December 1995, Goddard Space Flight Center.

2.3 Information Documents

The following documents are provided as sources of information that provide background or supplemental information that may clarify or amplify material presented in this document.

a) *NASA Software Documentation Standard Software Engineering Program*, NASA, NASA-STD-21000-91, July 29, 1991.

b) *Science User's Guide and Operations Procedure Handbook for the ECS Project, Volume 4: Software Developer's Guide to Preparation, Delivery, Integration and Test with ECS*, Final, August 1995, Hughes Information Technology Corporation, 205-CD-002-002.

c) *GSAS Users Guide, Version 2*, November 2001, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center.

d) *GLAS Standard Data Products Specification - Level 1*, Version 4.0, November 2001, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Wallops Flight Facility, GLAS-DPS-2621.

e) *GLAS Standard Data Products Specification - Level 2*, Version 4.0, November 2001, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Wallops Flight Facility, GLAS-DPS-2641.

f) *Data Production Software, Data Management, and Flight Operations Working Agreement for AIRS, AMSU-A and MHS/AMSU-B*, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, January 1994.

Section 3

Design Issues

3.1 Requirements

GSAS was designed with many specific and several generic requirements in mind. These requirements may be found in the GLAS Software Requirement Document. Several of the more critical requirements are listed here:

- The software will be designed for maximum portability and code-reuse.
- When possible, science algorithm subroutines should be coded in a manner to allow for re-use outside of GSAS. Subroutines, for example, should pass data via arguments and not rely on the presence of global product data structures.
- All Level 1 and Level 2 standard data products will be produced in an integer-binary format. (The GLA16 HDF-EOS product is an exception to this.)
- Input and output products will be delimited by start and stop times.
- Full processing history will be available via metadata.
- Standardized messaging and error-handling using local ancillary files will be available to all subprocesses.
- Changeable parameters will be defined in local ancillary files.
- Implement the capability to fully and partially process and reprocess data with several different scenarios, including:
  - One processing string that starts with GLAS telemetry data (GLA00) as input to create all output L1A products (GLA01-03).
  - One processing string that starts with GPS-specific GLAS telemetry data (GLA00_xx) as input to create all output L1A GPS product (GLA04_GPS).
  - One processing string that starts with L1A altimetry data (GLA01) as input to create an output waveform product (GLA05).
  - One processing string that starts with a waveform product (GLA05) input as to produce output elevation products (GLA06, 12,13,14,15).
  - One processing string that starts with L1A atmosphere (GLA02) input and produces output atmosphere products (GLA07,08,09,10,11).
  - One processing string that starts with a waveform product (GLA05) as input to produce an output elevation product (GLA06).

3.2 Single vs. Multiple Executables

In the earlier designs of GSAS, the team incorporated a single-executable strategy. This approach changed in V2 to focus on multiple PGEs (Product Generation Executables). A PGE is an executable program which performs a specific function. The ‘core’

PGEs perform specific portions of the GLAS data processing and generate deliverable GLAS Data Products (Products). The core PGEs are accompanied by a set of utility PGEs which perform such functions as creating ancillary data files, performing quality assurance and generating browse products.

3.3 Software Reuse

The team recognizes that there will be several task–specific PGEs which will interface with data created by the I-SIPS data processing system. In order to effect the reuse of this software, the GLAS Team has implemented major components and subsystems as shared libraries. These libraries are generic such that they may be used by several different GSAS components without modification. It is intended that associated utility software will be written to use these libraries in order to maximize code-reuse and ease coding and maintenance tasks.

3.4 I/O and Unit Conversion

The software reuse approach was especially important in the design of the GLAS Product input/output routines. The I/O routines were designed in a modular fashion to make them available for use in software outside of the core PGEs. All input/output statements are implemented in product-specific subroutines. All data transformations (scaling from integer to floating point and vice versa) are implemented in product-specific routines. This insures consistency in the conversion process methodology and forces a great deal of granularity in the design. Additionally, care was taken to minimize the number of support routines required by the I/O conversion processes in order to maximize the potential for software reuse.

3.5 Reprocessing and Pass-Thrus

Reprocessing and partial-processing requirements dictated great care in the design of GSAS. In addition to executing all science algorithms consecutively, it is required that GSAS be able to run selected science algorithms with varying input data types. Processing with a selected set of science algorithms and products is defined as a specific processing “scenario”. The software not only must be able to execute selected science algorithms, it is required to rewrite selected products, partially replacing selected data. An example of this is replacing the orbit on the primary elevation product (GLA06).

In order to accommodate the reprocessing requirement, the GSAS processing software is designed to use “pass-thru” data management. The “pass-thru” concept dictates that common data are passed from lower-numbered products to higher-numbered products on input. In the design, the products can be input, output or both. Science algorithms are required to use input data from the highest-numbered product possible and pass computed data to requisite higher-numbered products.

3.6 Data Buffering

Data buffering is a fairly complex process. GSAS is required to process data one second at a time without buffering, except in one case. The Atmosphere subsystem ATBD has required that data be buffered to twenty seconds. This buffering has been designed into the Atmosphere subsystem, such that other portions of the software are not impacted by the added complexity. However, during the implementation it was decided to minimize the buffering complexity by adopting a constraint such that GLA08-11 will not be processed independently of one another. This constraint somewhat limits the granularity of re-processing, but was approved by the GLAS Change Control Board as an acceptable trade-off. The buffering concept is fully documented in the Atmosphere section.

Section 4

Design Overview

4.1 GSAS Design Overview

The GSAS processing system is designed to be both efficient and flexible. The system is designed for operational flexibility, considering data availability constraints and reprocessing requirements. In order to meet these requirements, the design of the software consists of up to four functional layers which work together to perform the data processing function. From the bottom up, the first layer is a set of generic library routines which form the foundation of the software. The second layer is comprised of the science algorithm subsystem libraries, which perform the actual transformation from raw data into GLAS products. The third layer is the subsystem managers, which control the execution of the science algorithms. The fourth and final layer is made of four core PGEs, executable "shells" which surround the subsystem managers and provide standardized I/O, error handling, and initialization.

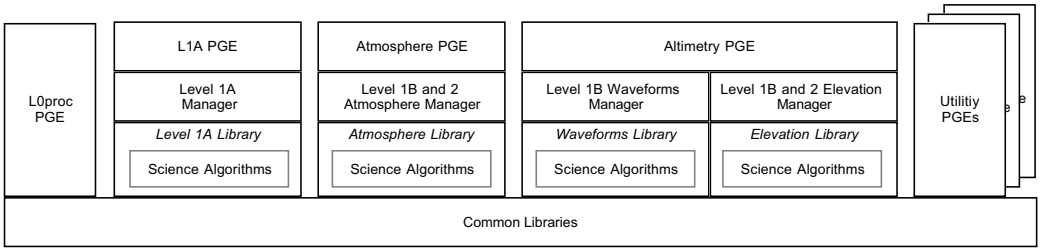


Figure 4-1 GSAS Layers

4.2 PGEs

The GSAS PGEs are:

- GLAS_L0proc, which processes GLAS L0 data;
- GLAS_L1A, which executes the Level 1A (L1A) subsystem;
- GLAS_Alt, which executes the Waveforms (WF) and Elevation (Elev) subsystems;
- GLAS_Atm, which executes the Atmosphere (Atm) subsystems.
- Other PGEs which perform utility functions.

The first four PGEs are "core" PGEs. Figure 4-2 is a very simplified data flow diagram which shows the relationship between GSAS PGEs and GLAS data products. Many ancillary files and utilities are required for GSAS processing. These have been omitted in order to show an overview of GSAS.

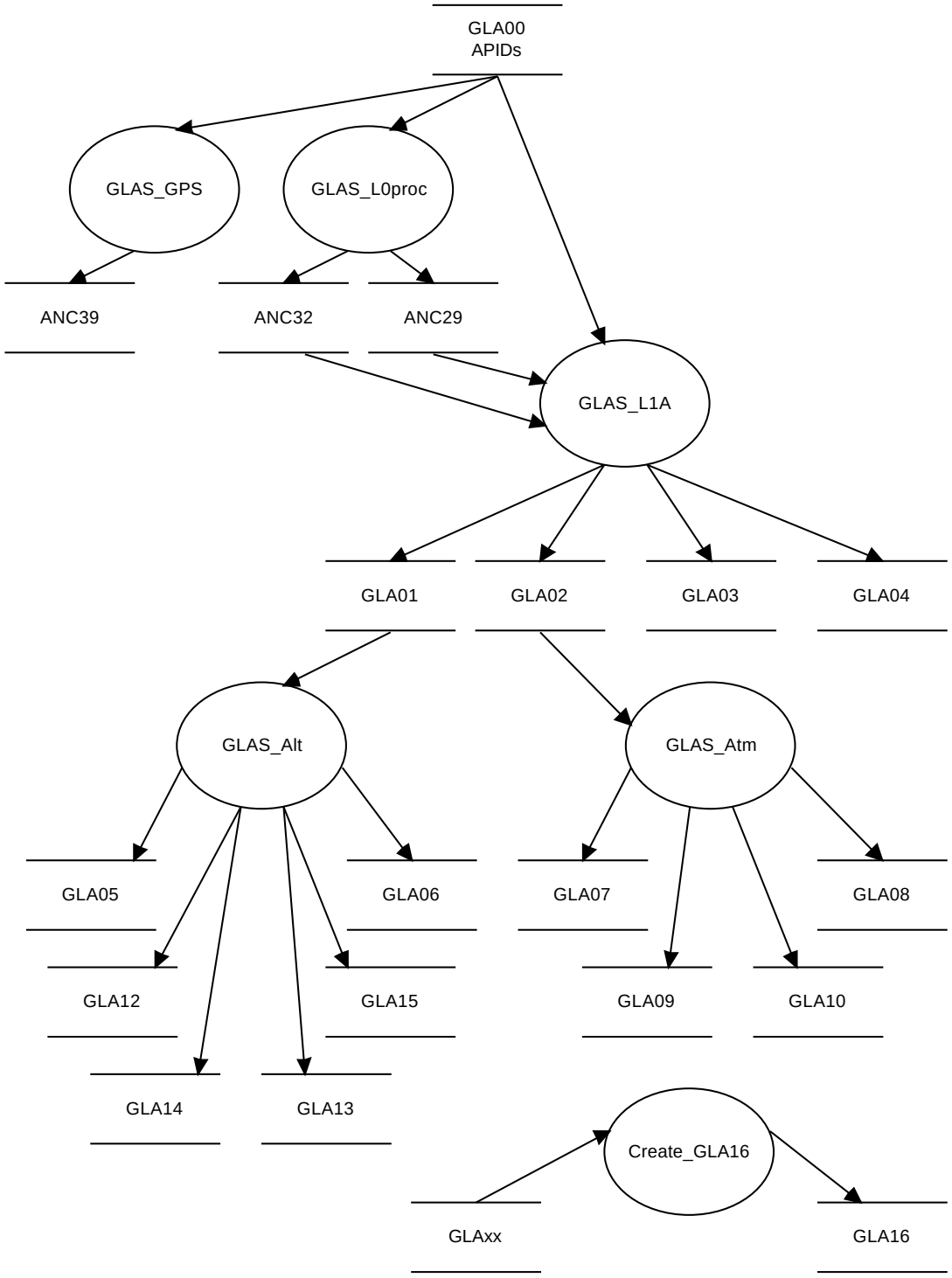


Figure 4-2 Simplified GSAS Data Flow Diagram

4.3 Files

Throughout this document, files are referenced as one of two types: GLA or ANC. GLA files are, for the most part, fixed-length, integer-binary format Product files containing Level 0-2 GLAS science data. GLA16 is the single Level-3 Product and is HDF-EOS formatted. GLA files are both input and output to GSAS. ANC files are requisite multi-format ancillary files. Some are supplied by the science team, others are received from external data providers. The prime difference between GLA and ANC files are that GLA files are deliverable data products, whereas ANC files are not. These files are detailed in the GLAS Data Management Plan and GLAS Data Product Users Guide.

4.4 Science Algorithms

GSAS science algorithms are published in the Algorithm Theoretical Basis Documents (ATBD) provided by the GLAS Science Team. The resulting code is grouped into four ATBD subsystems separated by scientific discipline. These subsytems, science data products, and the science algorithm libraries are listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Subsystem, Libraries and Products

Subsystem	Library	Output Products
L1A Processing	l1a_lib	GLA01-04
Waveform Processing	wf_lib	GLA05
Atmosphere Processing	atm_lib	GLA07-11
Elevation Processing	elev_lib	GLA06,12-15

The subsystems are designed such that data required by each subsystem is available from a product (data file) written by a preceding subsystem. As a result there is very little data dependence between the subsystems.

Associated with each ATBD subsystem is a corresponding Subsystem Manager. These Managers use control input to determine what processes to execute within the subsystem and what data to write.

4.5 Utilities

In addition to the core PGEs, there are several utility PGEs which perform various data transformations and computations. These utilities use the same core library routines as the core PGEs. There are two main types of utilities:

- Utilities executed infrequently – based on static or near-static input. Examples are:
  - Reference orbit groundtrack file creation
  - Create DEM file

  - Ingest and reformat geoid file
  - Create regional masks data set
  - Create global and regional load tide grids
- Utilities executed routinely as part of daily production processing. Examples are:
  - Calculate granule start times and ascending node times
  - Create level 0 index files
  - Subset Meteorological data files
  - Create Browse products
  - Verify QA products

Section 5

Foundation Libraries

The base level of GSAS software is implemented as a set of core libraries. These libraries are coded in a generic manner such that all GSAS software can make use of the code. This design maximizes code reuse and all inherent advantages.

Library code is implemented in separate directories and grouped by functional area. A single makefile in each library directory will compile the code into a dynamically-linked shared library. A “master” makefile will compile all the libraries and create the final binaries in one step. See the GSAS Version Description document for details on file layout and compilation specifics.

There is a set of dependencies between the libraries. Order in which libraries are compiled is important since libraries may depend upon other libraries for support routines.This is not relevant if the developer uses the supplied “master” makefile, but the developer should be aware that these dependencies exist. This is illustrated in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Library Inter-dependencies

To build...	The following libraries are required...
platform_lib	<none>
time_lib	platform_lib
cntrl_lib	platform_lib
err_lib	platform_lib,
math_lib	platform_lib
anc_lib	platform_lib, cntrl_lib, err_lib, math_lib
prod_lib	platform_lib, cntrl_lib, err_lib
file_lib	platform_lib, cntrl_lib
geo_lib	platform_lib, cntrl_lib, err_lib, math_lib, anc_lib
exec_lib	platform_lib, cntrl_lib, err_lib, math_lib, anc_lib

5.1 The Platform Library (platform_lib)

platform_lib is the most basic library in the foundation libraries. Nearly all GSAS code uses routines from the platform library. The purpose is to provide consistent datatypes across all GSAS software, to provide a place for storing constants, and to

provide compiler-dependent F90 routines. Modules included in the platform_lib are described in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 platform_lib Modules

Module	Description
kinds_mod	Defines the basic GLAS datatypes, for example 2 byte integers, 4 byte integers, 4 byte reals, and 8 byte reals.
types_mod	Defines common complex GLAS datatypes, including structures.
const_glob_mod	Defines common global constants. These constants are initialized as parameters or have values read from an ancillary file.
const_atm_mod	Defines atmosphere-related constants. These constants are initialized as parameters or have values read from an ancillary file.
const_elev_mod	Defines elevation-related constants. These constants are initialized as parameters or have values read from an ancillary file.
const_l1a_mod	Defines L1A-related constants. These constants are initialized as parameters or have values read from an ancillary file.
const_wf_mod	Defines waveform-related constants. These constants are initialized as parameters or have values read from an ancillary file.
lnblnk	Returns position of the last non-blank character in a string. Provided for those F90 implementation which do not support this function.
vers_platform_mod	Version information for the library.

5.2 The Control Library (cntrl_lib)

cntrl_lib provides control-related functions to GSAS software. Components include routines for parsing “keyword=value” formatted files, string functions, user-interface functions, and a common file control datatype. Modules included in the cntrl_lib are described in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 cntrl_lib Modules

Module	Description
centertext_mod	Centers a text string within an 80 character padded string.
compare_kval_mod	Compares keyvalues against label. Strings are converted to uppercase before a comparison is performed. This ensures that keyvalues are not case-sensitive.
doubleline_mod	Prints an 80 character double line to the supplied IO unit.
fStruct_mod	Defines a generic GLAS file info structure. Also contains routines to initialize and print a file info structure.
getans	Reads a character of input, and validates that input from a list of acceptable values.

Table 5-3 cntrl_lib Modules (Continued)

Module	Description
keyval_mod	Defines a keyword=value datatype.
multimenu_mod	Returns a set of logicals based on user menu selection
parse_keyval_mod	Parses keyword and value components from argument string.
read_line_mod	Reads a line of input, skipping comments (#).
singleline_mod	Prints an 80 character single line
strcompress	Compresses multiple spaces to a single space within a string
strtrim	Trims white space from around a text string
tolower	Converts alpha characters to lower case
toupper	Converts alpha characters to upper case
writebanner_mod	Prints banner at start of processing
vers_cntrl_mod	Version information for the library.

5.3 The Error Library (err_lib)

err_lib provides status and error-related functions to GSAS software. err_lib is designed to read messages from an ancillary file. Errors and status messages (henceforth referred as errors) are reported to an output ancillary file (if available) and to standard output (stdout). Errors have negative numeric designations; status messages have positive designations. Errors are designed to be configurable as to the severity of the error and frequency of printout.

Modules included in the err_lib are described in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 err_lib Modules

Module	Description
ANC06_mod	Writes an error message to the ANC06 unit in a standard format. In order to avoid cyclic dependencies, ANC06_mod will not use GLAS Error_mod upon encountering an error (since GLAS Error WILL use ANC06_mod). A result code will be returned, but the caller must act upon it, if necessary.
ErrDefs_mod	Defines the GSAS error data structure.
ErrorBoot_mod	Initializes the error to generic values before the ancillary error file is read.
ErrorInit_mod	Perform initializations for the Error and Status function by extracting the error variables from argument error strings. This routine does dynamic array allocation so that the number of errors is not fixed. A routine is also provided to print the parsed errors.

Table 5-4 err_lib Modules (Continued)

Module	Description
GLAS_Error_mod	Receives an error number as an argument, looks up the error, writes the error to ANC06 and stdout, and returns a severity code to the calling process.
WriteError_mod	Formats an error and writes to ANC06 and stdout.
vers_err_mod	Version information for the library.

5.4 The Math Library (math_lib)

math_lib provides standard math routines to GSAS software. Components include bilinear interpolation and matrix multiplication. Modules included in the cntrl_lib are described in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 math_lib Modules

Module	Description
c_bilin_interp_mod	Calculates the value of properties at a point by doing a bilinear interpolation of the 4 points straddling it.
c_matmul_mod	Returns the product of two matrices.
c_minmaxmean_mod	Provides routines to compute statistics for the given parameter.
vers_math_mod	Version information for the library.

5.5 The Ancillary Library (anc_lib)

anc_lib provides routines to read and parse GLAS ancillary files. GSAS ancillary files are of various formats. Some ancillary files contain relatively static data while others contain dynamic data.

Modules included in the anc_lib are described in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 anc_lib Modules

Module	Description
anc01_met_mod	Reads meteorological (met) header data into a global data structure. Structures exist for two met header files. Also verifies the existence of associated met data files and provides a routine to write the met header information to stdout.
anc07_mod	Parses an ANC07 file and calls specific routines to read each parsed section.
anc07_atm_mod	Reads and parses atmosphere-related constants from a constants ancillary file.
anc07_glob_mod	Reads and parses global constants from a constants ancillary file.

Table 5-6 anc_lib Modules (Continued)

Module	Description
anc07_elev_mod	Reads and parses elevation-related constants from a constants ancillary file.
anc07_err_mod	Reads and parses error constants from a constants ancillary file.
anc07_l1a_mod	Reads and parses L1A-related constants from a constants ancillary file.
anc07_stat_mod	Reads and parses status constants from a constants ancillary file.
anc07_wf_mod	Reads and parses waveform-related constants from a constants ancillary file.
anc08_pod_mod	Contains Precision/Predict Orbit Determination (POD) record length and a flag to determine if POD is of predicted or precision quality.
anc09_pad_mod	Contains Precision Attitude Determination (PAD) record length, public data structure, availability flag, and routines to initialize and read PAD records.
anc12_dem_mod	Contains Digital Elevation Model (DEM) record lengths, unit number, public LandMask, and routines to read, calculate and print the DEM values.
an c13_geoid_mod	Contains the Geoid record length, public grid and routines to initialize and read the geoid.
anc16_ltide_mod	Contains the record length and unit of the load tide ancillary file.
anc17_otide_mod	Contains the record length and unit of the ocean tide ancillary file.
anc18_stdatm_mod	Reads and stores the standard atmosphere ancillary file.
anc24_rot_mod	Contains the record length and unit of the rotation matrix ancillary file.
anc25_gpsutc_mod	Reads and parses the GPS/UTC time conversion file.
anc27_surftype_mod	Reads and stores the surface type file.
anc29_index_mod	Reads, writes, and stores the GLAS_L0proc index file.
anc30_aer_mod	Reads and stores the global aerosol map ancillary file.
anc31_trop_mod	Reads and store the global aerosol trop map ancillary file.
anc32_gps_mod	Reads, writes and stores the GLAS_L0proc GPS correlation file.
anc33_utc_mod	Reads the UTC time conversion file.
anc35_ozone_mod	Reads and stores the ozone file.
anc36_atm_mod	Reads the atmosphere calibration file.
anc_hdr_mod	Reads and writes the limited header portion of selected ancillary files.
vers_anc_mod	Version information for the library.

5.6 The File Library (file_lib)

file_lib provides standard routines to open and close GSAS files using the passed file info structures. Modules included in the file_lib are described in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7 file_lib Modules

Module	Description
OpenFInFile_mod	Opens an input file.
OpenFOutFile_mod	Opens an output file.
CloseFile_mod	Closes a file.
vers_file_mod	Version information for the library.

5.7 The Time Library (time_lib)

time_lib is the only GSAS source code implemented in C. It is an implementation of a GSFC time library and used by GSAS with little to no modification. time_lib provides routines for converting to / from various time formats. Modules included in the time_lib are described in Table 5-8.

Table 5-8 time_lib Modules

Module	Description
dateinterface	Has routines for the following functions: -add two arrays holding times into a third array -add a yymmdd and a day -add a yyyymmdd and a day -find the difference between two yymmdd's in days and seconds -find the difference between two yyyymmdd's in days and seconds -convert between yyyymmdd, hms, mjd, fday, and mjdsec -convert yymd fday to J2000 days and fday -convert J2000 days and fday to yymd fday -convert yymmdd or yyymmdd to yyyymmdd -convert yyyymmdd to yymmdd -convert mjd to yymmdd -convert mjd to yyyymmdd -convert yymmdd to mjd -convert yyyymmdd to mjd -convert hhmmss to fday -convert fday to hhmmss -convert fday to hm with decimal seconds -convert yyyymmdd to ddd -convert yyyymmdd to yyyyddd -convert yyyyddd to yymmdd -convert mjd to mjdsec -convert mjdsec to mjd -convert mjdsec to sec -check if yyyy is a leap year
vers_file_mod	Version information for the library.

5.8 The Product Library (prod_lib)

prod_lib provides routines to read, write, and convert GLAS products. The routines (and concepts) are fully described in the GLAS_Exec section. Modules included in the prod_lib are described in Table 5-9 (where *xx* = a GLAS product number [01-15]).

Table 5-9 prod_lib Modules

Module	Description
GLA00_mod	Contains routines for reading GLA00 APIDs.
GLA00_*xx*_mod	Contains public data structures for GLA00 APIDs and routines to initialize, convert, and print the product and algorithm data structures.
GLA*xx*_mod	Contains routines for reading and writing GLA*xx* product data structures.
GLA*xx*_alg_mod	Contains public data structures for GLA*xx* algorithmdata and routines to initialize and print the data structure.

Table 5-9 prod_lib Modules (Continued)

Module	Description
GLA*xx*_prod_mod	Contains public data structures for GLA*xx* product data and routines to initialize print the data structure.
GLA*xx*_scal_mod	Contains public data structures for GLA*xx* scale data and routines to initialize and print the data structure. Also contains routines to convert from product units to algorithm units and the reverse.
GLA*xx*_Pass_mod	Passes common data from a lower-numbered product/algorithm data structure to higher-numbered product/algorithm data structures.
GLA*xx*_flags_mod	Contains routines for packing and unpacking GLA*xx* flags.
common_flags_mod	Contains routines for packing and unpacking common flags.
common_hdr_mod	Contains routines to read and write common elements of the product headers.
conversions_mod	Contains routines for performing common data conversions.
prod_def_mod	Contains record sizes for all GLA*xx* products.
vers_prod_mod	Version information for the library.

5.9 The Exec Library (exec_lib)

exec_lib contains high-level routines which are common to each of the GSAS PGEs. Much of the code which was in the original single executable has been modified and moved into this library. Modules included in the exec_lib are described in Table 5-10.

Table 5-10 fexec_lib Modules

Module	Description
CheckOutput_mod	Loops through the file type structures to determine if any more output is requested.
CloseFiles_mod	Closed any opened files, based on file control structure.
CntlDefs_mod	Initializes common control definitions.
MainInit_mod	Performs common initialization functions.
MainWrap_mod	Performs common wrap-up functions.
OpenFiles_mod	Opens requested files, based on file control structure.
ReadAnc_mod	Reads ancillary files, based on file control structure.
ReadData_mod	Reads data from opened files in a time-synchronous fashion.
StdCntl_mod	Parses common control instructions from a Control files.
Write_AncVer_mod.	Writes ancillary file version info to ANC06.
Write_LibVer_mod	Writes library version info to ANC06.

Table 5-10 fexec_lib Modules (Continued)

Module	Description
check_recndx_mod	Utility function for comparing start/stop times of granules.
com_hdr_update	Updates the header data structures for product files.
fCntl_mod	Defines file control structures.
get_fileindex_mod	Utility function for determining file type from filename.
get_secstart_mod	Finds start of control file section.
parse_filecntl_mod	Parses file information from control file.

Section 6

Common Functionality

GSAS code was designed to maximize software reuse capabilities. The foundation libraries provide a code base which the developer can use to ensure consistency and maximize code reuse among GSAS PGEs. The libraries provide standardized routines for such things as parsing control files, reading constants files, and reporting error / status messages. By following GSAS conventions, PGEs can basically take advantages of these services “for free.” The previous section introduced the components of the foundation libraries. This section describes the functionality provided by these libraries.

6.1 Control File Parsing

GSAS PGEs are designed to use Control files as the interface between GSAS and the user (or controlling process). Control files provide dynamic control information to PGEs.

PGEs are designed to take the name of the control file passed as a command-line argument during each invocation of the PGE. Most PGEs should terminate with a fatal error if the command-line argument is missing, the specified file does not exist, or the file is unreadable. The exception to this rule is when the PGE provides a rudimentary user-interface when invoked without a control filename. GLAS_Reader, a utility, is currently the only instance of this exception.

GSAS control files are designed to be part of a larger control file used by one or more PGEs. The larger control file includes sections which identify the PGE that will perform the task requiring the inputs contained in the section. Each section is bounded by an "=" sign in column 1, followed by the PGE name that requires the control inputs. Exact section names will be shown in the PGE-specific control file section of this document.

All GSAS control files are created in standard GSAS “keyword=value” format. This format is text-based and consists of a line containing a keyword / value pair delimited by an equal sign (=). The ordering of the keywords is not relevant but should follow a convention for consistency. Multiple instances of certain keywords are allowed. The keyword is not case sensitive. Spaces are allowed, but not required. Comment lines must be prepended by a “#” character. The keyword is limited to 25 characters; the value is limited to 229 characters.

PGE sections within a control file contain both common and process-specific information. The process-specific portions of control files will be provided within the documentation for each specific PGE. This section will document the common elements of

the control files. Within a control file section, some information is required, other is optional. Required single-instance keywords include:

Table 6-1 Required Single-Instance Keywords

Keyword	Value
TEMPLATE_NAME=	Name of the control file template.
EXEC_KEY=	Unique (per day) execution key
DATE_GENERATED=	Date the control file was generated.
OPERATOR=	Operator who generated the control file.

Optional multiple-instance keywords include:

Table 6-2 Optional Multiple-Instance Keywords

Keyword	Value
CYCLE=	Cycle of data [number start_time stop_time]
REV=	Revolution of data [number start_time stop_time]
TRACK=	Track [number start_time stop_time]
INPUT_FILE=	Input file [filename start_time stop_time]
OUTPUT_FILE=	Output file [filename start_time stop_time]

6.1.1 Input/Output File Specification

Input and Output files are specified within the control file. The type of each file specified is determined by parsing specific components of the filename which are required by all of the naming methods defined in the specification. These common components of all filenames are:

HHHxx_mmm...ff.eee

(where: HHH is the type identification, xx is the type id number, mmm is the release number, fff is the file sub-type, and eee is the file extension.)

GSAS software uses the type identification, the type id number and the file sub-type to determine what type of file is specified in the control file. The filetype-parsing routines are not case-sensitive when determining the type of file specified. However, the filenames are case-sensitive during file opening and creation.

As described in the next section, All INPUT_FILE and OUTPUT_FILE control entries are required to be delimited by start and stop times. These entries must be listed within the control file in chronological order based on start and stop times. The start time of one file may overlap the stop time of another. In this case, data within the overlapping range will be written to the first file and not the second. These rules apply to CYCLE, TRACK, and REV keywords, as well.

6.1.2 Input Data Time Selection

As referenced in the Control File section, all files are required to be delimited by start and stop times. PGEs which support time selection will skip that data which are outside the limits defined by start and stop times. This data will be read, but not processed. Additionally, given the case of multiple input files of the same type, the PGE will seemlessly skip from one file to the next when all data from the current file has been read (or skipped via time selection).

Certain input ancillary files do not support input time selection but require, none the less, start and stop times in their control file entry. This was a design decision intended to promote consistency within the control file content. The start and stop times for these ancillary files should encompass the entire time range of the input data.

6.1.3 Output Data Time Selection

As with input files, all output files are required to be delimited by start and stop times on their control file entry. PGEs which support time selection will not write that data which are outside the limits defined by start and stop times. Additionally, given the case of multiple output files of the same type, the PGE will seemlessly skip from one file to the next when the current data time falls outside the range of the current output file. It is important to note that input data time selection and output data time selection are completely independent of one another. There is, however, a practical relationship between the two, since output data for a particular time cannot be written if no input data for that time is read (or specified).

6.1.4 Execution scenarios

Most core PGEs permit multiple execution scenarios. Certain sets of computations have been grouped together by the software designers. Execution of these sets can be specified via specific execution flags with the PGE control file. The detailed documentation for each PGE specifies what execution flags are available and the processes they control. Additionally, there are dependencies between input file type, output file type, and the execution flags. These dependencies define execution scenarios, which will be described in the respective PGE detailed documentation.

6.2 ANC07 Constants Files

ANC07 files are used to provide GSAS with static, change-controlled parameters provided by the Science Team and used during processing of GLAS data. These parameters were carefully selected such that these parameters could be modified without forcing a recompilation of the processing software. It is critical that these files are tightly change-controlled since unapproved modification could result in erroneous or inconsistent data being generated during the creation of the GLAS Products.

There are several types of ANC07 files. These types include a global constants file, an error file, and constants files specific to each of the science algorithm categories.

Constants files are specified as input files within a particular PGE's control file. The global constants file and the error constants file are required for all executables.

GSAS ANC07 files are delimited by section identifiers which differ (by design) from control files section identifiers. Each section is bounded by the section name and an "=". The section delimiters are defined as follows:

BEG_OF_STATUS=
...Status section contents...
END_OF_STATUS=

BEG_OF_ERROR=
...Error section contents...
END_OF_ERROR

BEG_OF_GLOBALS=
...Global constants section contents...
END_OF_GLOBALS

BEG_OF_ATM=
...Atmosphere constants section contents...
END_OF_ATM

BEG_OF_ELEV=
...Elevation constants section contents...
END_OF_ELEV

BEG_OF_L1A=
...L1A constants section contents...
END_OF_L1A

All GSAS ANC07 files are created in standard GSAS "keyword=value" format. This format is text-based and consists of a line containing a keyword / value pair delimited by an equal sign (=). The ordering of the keywords is not relevant but should follow a convention for consistency. Multiple instances of keywords are not allowed. The keyword is not case sensitive. Spaces are allowed, but not required. Comment lines must be prepended by a "#" character. The keyword is limited to 25 characters; the value is limited to 229 characters.

6.3 Invalid Values and Error/Status Reporting

This section documents the use of standardized methods of dealing with invalid data and error / status conditions.

6.3.1 Invalid Values

Not all data received from GLAS will be suitable for science processing. In addition, given the nature of the raw telemetry packets, some data may be missing. The concept of an "invalid value" is used to signify that data is invalid or missing and should not be used for processing. Invalid values are datatype-specific values which are defined in the GLAS global constants module. These variables are assigned to Prod-

uct variables in order to indicate invalid or missing data. These values are defined in Table 6-3. Great care should be taken to avoid using an invalid value during a calculation. Additionally, great care must be taken by both the programmer and data user to determine if the variable in question is defined as potentially invalid. One can only consider data to be invalid if the product documentation defines that variable as potentially invalid and the variable has the appropriate invalid value respective to its datatype.

Table 6-3 Invalid Values

Datatype	Invalid Value
1 byte integer	127
2 byte integer	32767
4 byte integer	2147483647
4 byte real	3.40282E+38 x7F7FFFFF
8 byte real	1.797693094862316E+308 x7FEFFFFFFFFFFFF

6.3.2 Exit Status

All GSAS PGEs are required to return an exit status indicating success or failure of the process. This status is returned through an operating system call and can be queried by other operating system processes. The supported exit status codes are gFATAL=3 and gNO_ERROR=0.

Table 6-4 PGE Exit Status Codes

Value	Description
0	Process completed with no errors.
3	Process failed.

Note that the Exit status was designed to return numbers consistent with the GSAS error / status reporting facility's error severity values. However, the exit status codes are but a subset of the GSAS error severity codes.

6.3.3 Error and Status Reporting

GSAS uses a common error / status reporting facility. This ensures that error / status reporting is handled in a consistent manner throughout the software. This facility is based on the ANC07 error file and is configurable by the user.

An important related point is that GSAS is designed such that only the main PGE routine can terminate processing. Subroutines are not allowed to terminate processing, but should indicate a fatal error by passing the appropriate error severity code

back to their calling processes. The calling process can then exit with the correct exit status result code.

The ANC07 error file is in standard GSAS “keyword=value” format. This format is text-based and consists of a line containing a keyword / value pair delimited by an equal sign (=). The keyword is not case sensitive. Spaces are allowed, but not required. Comment lines must be prepended by a “#” character. As with other ANC07 files, the sections for error and status must be delimited by section identifiers. Identifiers for each section are listed below.

```
BEG_OF_STATUS=
...Status section contents...
END_OF_STATUS=

BEG_OF_ERROR=
...Error section contents...
END_OF_ERROR
```

The format of the error / status content is defined in Figure 6-1. The keyword can have

```
KEYWORD=nnnnnnxttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttxsxffffff
```

Figure 6-1 Error Ancillary File Format

the value of “ERROR” or “STATUS” and identifies if the line contains an error or status entry. The value is a text string with the specific format defined in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Error String Format

Character	Positions	Description
n	1-6	Error code (must be sequential within a section)
x	7,58,60	Space character (delimiter)
t	8-57	Message
s	59	Error severity (see Table 6-7)
f	61-66	Frequency of reporting (message is reported on 1st occurrence, then every f’th time)

There is a specific error number for each error / status value. Within the ANC07 file, these error numbers are numerically split into multiple sub-sections. Errors have negative numeric designations; status messages have positive designations.

Each major portion of the GSAS software supported by the specific error file begins at a different subsection number. Within a subsection, error numbers must be consecutive The use of sub-sectioning is optional for a simple error file. The GSAS ANC07 error file has 5 subsections. Table 6-6 lists each of the subsections and their starting error / status number.

Table 6-6 Error Sections

Starting Numbers	Description
-10001/10001	General error/status.
-20001/20001	L1A error/status.
-30001/30001	Waveform error/status
-40001/40001	Atmosphere error/status
-50001/50001	Elevation error/status.

GLAS error messages are designed to inform a user when the software has encountered a problem. GLAS status messages are designed to assist the user in observing the flow of the processing. Status messages usually alert the user when the software begins execution of a subroutine. A great deal of flexibility was designed into this software in order to allow the user to customize the error / status display.

The user may modify error and status entries in order to configure the severity of the error and frequency of printout. The user is cautioned to seek GLAS change-control board approval before modifying the severity of an error. GSAS software will terminate processing upon receipt of a fatal severity code. Thus, modifying the severity may enable the software to execute in a non-tested mode.

The severity number controls how the GLAS software reacts when an error occurs. The 4 levels of severity are described in Table 6-7. GLAS software will terminate on a Fatal error. The frequency number controls how often an error message is printed out. The first instance of a specific error is always printed. Subsequent instances are printed out at the frequency specified. All instances are counted and the number of occurrences printed in an output summary.

Table 6-7 Error Severity Codes

Severity	Description
0	No error
1	Information/status
2	Warning
3	Fatal

6.4 ANC06 Metadata/Log File

GSAS PGEs create ANC06 output files which contain processing information, error messages, and status messages. These files are in a modified version of the GSAS keyword=value format. The format of an ANC06 entry is:

```
[time] [keyword]=[value]
```

The first field [time] is the time in UTC seconds. The time is that of the data being processed when the entry was written (if no data have been processed, the time may be 0 or an invalid value). The time is a GSAS-standard time representation (UTC seconds). The second field [keyword] is a keyword describing the type of information presented. The third field [value] is a formatted text message describing the event. Comments are allowed in order to group messages logically. Comment lines are prepended by the pound (#) sign.

The value field contains the actual message and its format varies dependent on the type of message displayed. Error/Status values, for example, have several subfields. The first field is the numeric error/status code. The second field is the error severity (see Section 7 for details). The third field is the name of the routine which reported the error. The fourth field is the standard error text with optional detailed text. The format of the subfields within the value field is shown below:

```
error_num, severity, calling_routine, std_message opt_text
```

6.5 Product Internal Data Storage, Conversion and I/O

The GSAS I/O and unit conversion process is sufficiently complex and important to describe in detail.The design of this process is what allows GSAS to meet the reprocessing requirements.

First, some definitions: (1) algorithm data (in units for algorithm use) are that data which are in a form most favorable for display and calculation; (2) product data (in units for I/O) are data which are in a form most favorable for machine independence and storage efficiency. It is important to understand the process by which algorithm data gets transformed into product data (and product data gets transformed back into algorithm data).

6.5.1 Product Modules

There are several different types of modules involved in the product conversion process. These modules were briefly described in the **prod_lib** section but will be detailed here. Table 6-8 (where xx = a GLA product number [01-15]) defines each component. All modules are designed with software reuse as a primary goal.

Table 6-8 Product Module Functionality

Module	Functionality
kinds_mod	defines basic data types (4-byte integer, 8-byte real, etc.)
types_mod	defines any global data structures
GLA*xx*_prod_mod	defines product-specific (where xx=product number) record format and associated global product data structure. Each module also includes one subroutine to initialize the product data and another to print the data in a human-readable form.

Table 6-8 Product Module Functionality

Module	Functionality
GLA*xx*_mod	contains routines to read (ReadGLAxx) and write (WriteGLAxx) the product data structure in binary format.
GLA*xx*_alg_mod	defines product-specific global algorithm data structure. Each module also includes one subroutine to initialize the algorithm data and another to print the data in a human-readable form
GLA*xx*_scal_mod	defines product-specific global scaling data structure. Also includes subroutines to initialize the scaling data, convert from product to algorithm format (GLAxx_P2A), convert from algorithm to product format (GLAxx_A2P), and print the scaling data in a human-readable form.
common_flag_mod	contains routines for packing/unpacking common flags.
GLA*xx*_flag_mod	contains routines for packing/unpacking product-specific flags.

6.5.2 Internal Product Data Storage

Data for each product are stored internally in two different formats. For each product, there is one global data structure containing product data. These data are in the exact same format as the integer-binary data written to and read from GLAS product files. There is also a global data structure for each product containing algorithm-format (mostly double precision) data for use in scientific calculations. The product modules and the GSAS Managers use these public data structures. However, data are passed from the Managers to the science algorithms via the argument list.

6.5.3 Product Input/Output

GLAxx product files are defined as integer-binary fixed-length files. These product files will contain text header records (as described later) followed by binary data records.

The GLAxx_prod_mod defines a specific data structure which exactly matches the format of each data record of the appropriate product file. This data structure is used in an unformatted direct-IO statement to read / write a data record from / to disk.

When multiple products are read simultaneously, a data record from a lower-numbered product is read before the data from a higher-numbered product. This is important to the concept of “Pass-thru” (explained in Section 6.5.5).

6.5.4 Product-to-Algorithm Conversion (P2A)

When a data record is read from disk into memory, the data are stored in the product data structure. In order to be useful in scientific calculations, the data must be converted from product format into algorithm format. The process is called “Product-to-Algorithm Conversion”.

When a record of data is read, the values are stored in a product data structure. The appropriate algorithm data structure is initialized to either zeros or invalid values, as specified by the product documentation.

Each product variable is checked for an invalid value. If the data is determined to be invalid, no conversion is performed. As a result of initializing the algorithm structure appropriately, if the product variable is invalid, the algorithm value, by default, contains an invalid value.

If the values are determined valid, the data will be converted from product to algorithm format by one or more of the following processes.

- converting to unsigned (if necessary)
- scaling by a scale factor:
  Algorithm_Value = Product_Value Scale_Factor*
- unpacking bits into individual flags.

For the most part, scaling is performed by multiplying the integer product value by a floating point scale factor and storing the result in a double-precision algorithm variable within the global algorithm data structure. The exceptions to this rule are flags, which are unpacked with specific subroutines and a few variables which are used as integers by the science algorithms.

6.5.5 Pass-Thru

After a product is read and converted to algorithm format, common data must be passed from lower-numbered product / algorithm data structures to higher-numbered product / algorithm data structures. This pass-thru process enables re-processing to be treated the same as normal processing. It is important that both product and algorithm data is passed. The subsystem managers (discussed below) are designed to take full advantage of the pass-thru process.

6.5.6 Managers

The subsystem managers ‘use’ the global algorithm data structures. If an intermediate conversion is necessary, the managers create local variables. The managers pass the appropriate variables to the science algorithms via the argument list. (L1A is an exception to this since the L1A routines basically use the entire data structures.) Specific algorithms are executed based on the state of control flags received from the PGE in order to allow for re-processing.

A key concept is that the manager uses the variable in the highest-numbered product for which it is responsible. For example, if the same variable is on GLA05 and GLA06, the elevations manager always uses the variable from the GLA06 algorithm structure, no matter if GLA06 is read for input or not. The pass-thru process ensures that the value is always there.

After a science algorithm returns execution to the manager, the manager performs its own pass-thru function. It copies any local variables back to the algorithm data structure and then passes any modified algorithm variables to the higher-numbered prod-

uct / algorithm data structures. This is essentially a repeat of the pass-thru process described in 6.5.5, except the candidate variables are limited to those modified by each respective science algorithm.

6.5.7 Algorithm to Product Conversion (AP2)

After the manager has finished executing science algorithms, each algorithm structure must be converted back to product data. This is essentially a reverse of the P2A process.

First, the product structure is initialized. Then, each algorithm variable is checked for an invalid value. If the variable is determined valid, the data will be converted from algorithm to product format by one or more of the following processes.

- unscaling by a scale factor:
  Product_Value = nint(Algorithm_Value/Scale_Factor)
- unpacking bits into individual flags.

For the most part, scaling is performed by taking the nearest integer of the double precision algorithm value divided by a floating point scale factor. The result is stored back into an integer product variable within the global product data structure. The exceptions to this rule are flags, which are packed with specific subroutines and a few variables which are used as integers by the science algorithms.

6.6 Product Headers

GSAS Products begin with ASCII header records containing information regarding the processing which created the Product and the data contained within. These header records are exactly the same size as a Product data record and contain ASCII information in a slightly modified KEYWORD=VALUE format. In order to conserve space on the product, the header entries are not delimited by the record length, but by a semi-colon (;) and linefeed (ASCII 10).

By design, the first two header entries are the record length and number of header records. This allows product readers to verify the record length and jump directly to the first data record, if necessary. Most of the remaining information within the headers is directly applicable to the generation of metadata files for EOS ingest.

Although the majority of entries in the Product headers are common to all products, GSAS Products may contain special and specific header entries. This is handled by product-specific header modules (GLAxx_hdr_mod). The common elements of the Product Headers and associated subroutines are contained within a common header module (common_hdr_mod). Most of the header software is contained within the GSAS product library. The exception is the com_hdr_update routine, which is contained within the exec_lib since it needs to interface more directly with the PGEs.

When a product file is opened for output, GSAS initializes the product's header information and determines how many records will be needed to contain the header data. Many of the header entry values are already known at this time and can be filled in immediately. A fixed number of bytes is reserved for those entries whose values must

be filled at a later time. GSAS writes the initial header records to the product and sets the file pointer to the first data record. At the end of a granule, any those unfilled header records are set to a value and the header records are re-written at the top of the Product. Care is taken to make sure that the header records have not grown large enough to overwrite any Product data.

6.7 Summary

Again, it is important for developers to realize the capability built into the GSAS libraries. Use of the PGE model presented in the next section can lead to significant reductions in development time and much greater consistency throughout the GLAS software.

GLAS_Reader was written partially as an example for the capability gained through using the libraries. With only about 1300 lines of heavily commented code (and most other lines subroutine calls), GLAS_Reader uses the product library routines to read and print nearly any GLAS file currently in use. The services it uses include:

- Full control file parsing.
- Time-selective processing.
- Multi-granule processing.
- Full error reporting.
- Full I/O support.
- Full ANC06 logging.

Additionally, a fairly significant portion of the 1300 lines includes a rudimentary user interface which allows a user to interact with GLAS_Reader without requiring a control file. This shows that the use of the libraries does not necessarily restrict the developer to follow the conventional GSAS model. The model provides developer with the flexibility to handle special requirements within the basic GSAS code.

Section 7

GSAS Core PGEs

7.1 Function

GSAS core PGEs comprise the topmost level of the GSAS data processing software. These executables are responsible for controlling the data processing. They perform initializations, set constants, read ancillary data, handle data input and output, and provide a global error facility. The basic design of all GSAS core PGEs is the same. As such, this section will document a generic PGE design. Changes from this basic design will be documented in the section for each specific PGE.

7.2 Requirements

Most requirements are PGE-specific and defined in the appropriate PGE section. There are several high-level requirements which the core PGE approach satisfies.

- A control file will be used to control processing and specify input and output files.
- Files will be opened and closed within the PGE and its associated managers. Processing routines will not open or close files.
- Common values will be used to designated missing or invalid data on GLAS products.
- A common error / status facility will be used.
- All error / status messages will be logged and written to a log file (ANC06).
- Version information will be logged.
- Summary statistics such as number of records read / written and the number occurrences of each type of status / error will be computed and logged.
- Reference data subject to change will be stored and retrieved from change-controlled ancillary files (ANC07).

7.3 Approach

- The system start and stop will be controlled by each respective executable at the uppermost level.
- Processing will be performed a record at a time, though individual subsystems may buffer multiple records before processing. Multiple input products will be time-synchronized. (GLAS_L0proc is an exception to this.)
- Control flags will determine which subsystem or subsystem process will be executed.
- Input and output data will be delimited by start and stop times.

- The system will provide for partial processing and reprocessing scenarios.
- In order to maximize code reuse and ease-of-use, PGEs will be designed to use standard facilities provided by the GSAS libraries.

7.4 Design

Figure 7-1 shows the top-level structure chart of a generic GSAS core PGE. The basic algorithm for a GSAS PGE is:

- Initialize (MainInit)
- Set the local execution flags (eCntrl_Init)
- Parse the Control File (GetControl)
- Open the specified files (OpenFiles)
- Print the control file (Print_Cntl)
- Read static ancillary files (ReadAnc)
- Write version info (Write_LibVer, Write_AncVer)
- Until all specified data are processed...
  - Read Data (ReadData)
  - Process Data (Manager)
  - Write Data (Manager)
- Close all files and generate summaries (MainWrap)

The main routine for a GSAS PGE is local to the PGE - in other words, the source code is located within the PGE subdirectory, not within a library. The main PGE routine will perform other functions besides calling the appropriate subroutines. Code within the main routine will

- Initialize flags indicating start and end of processing
- Write its version number
- Write any associated subsystem version info
- Set a status code indicating success or failure on program termination

Additionally, in the case of a PGE with no Manager, subroutine calls to processing code and actual data transformations may be located within the main routine.

Although not shown on the structure charts, nearly every GSAS routine calls glas_error, the standard error facility, to report error and status messages.

Subsequent sections will identify and explain the functionality of each of the structure chart elements.

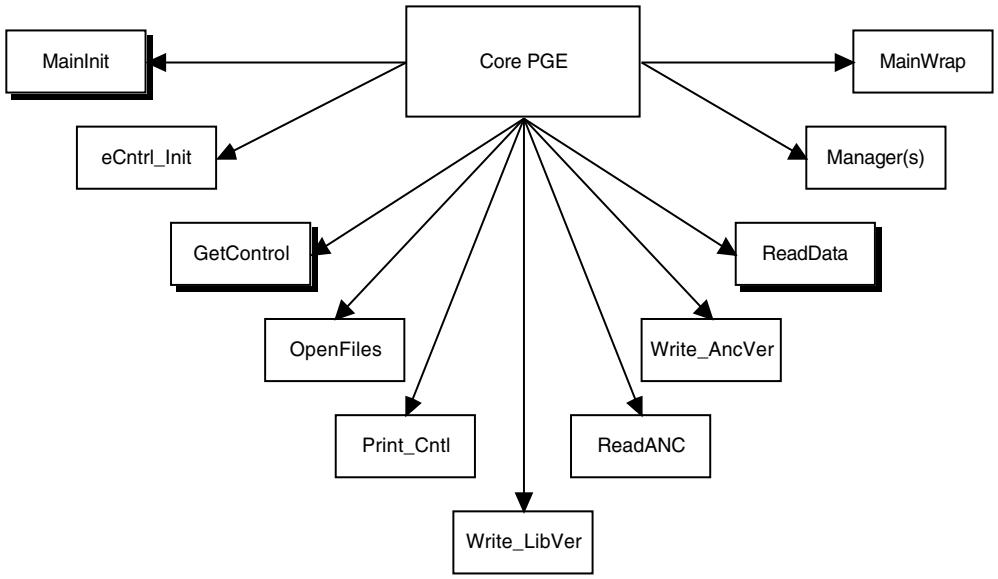


Figure 7-1 Top-Level Structure Chart

7.4.1 MainInit

MainInit is an element of the exec_lib. The MainInit structure chart is show in Figure 7-2. MainInit performs the following functions:

- Initializes the ANC06 output channel to stdout in order to display initialization error messages to the console.
- Initializes the default error subsystem. (error_boot)
- Initializes the standard file control structures. (fCntl_Init)
- Initializes Product scaling values. (GLAxx_scal_init)
- Initializes Algorithm data structures to default values. (GLAxx_alg_init)
- Initializes Product data structures to default values. (GLAxx_prod_init).

7.4.1.1 Error_Boot

The error_boot routine is part of the error_lib. It initializes the glas_error facility with a “bootstrap” set of error codes in order to facilitate error handling during the initialization and file-opening phases of execution. These “bootstrap” errors will be overwritten once the ANC07 error file is read later in execution.

7.4.1.2 fCntl_Init

fCntl_Init is within the fCntl_mod entry of the exec_lib. fCntl_mod contains both file-related parameters and subroutines. These parameters include:

- Maximum number of file types

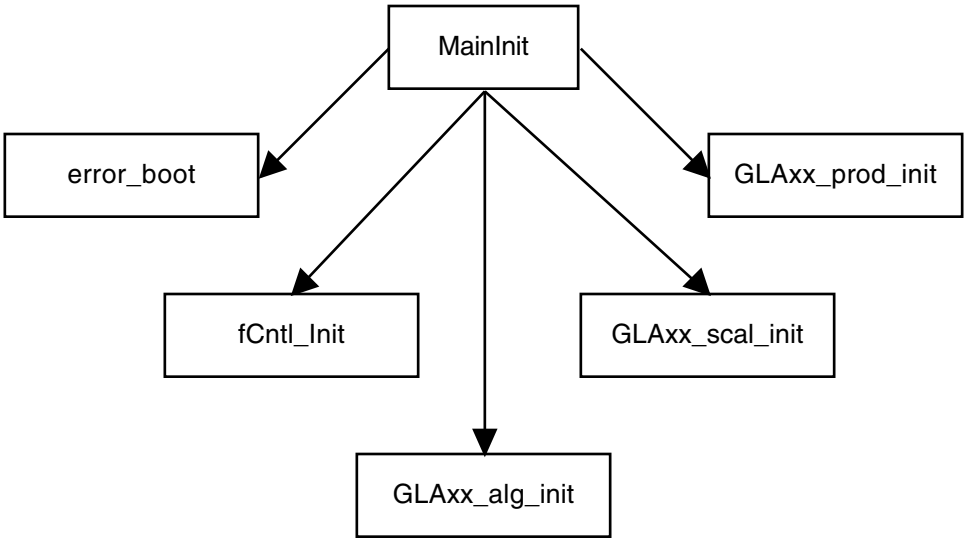


Figure 7-2 MainInit

- Maximum number of files per type
- Numeric indices for each filetype
- ASCII representation for each filetype
- Control file name
- An structure of arrays containing information regarding each file used in processing.

fCntl_Init initializes the file information structures with information regarding direct/formatted access, record lengths, multi-granule flags, granule index, and current record number.

This module is very important to a maintenance programmer if he should need to add a new file type to the GSAS software.

7.4.1.3 GLAxx_scal_init, GLAxx_prod_init, GLAxx_alg_init

These routines are elements of the prod_lib. There is a set of these routines for each GLAS product. The scal_init routines initializes a product-specific data structure to scale values which are used when converting between product and algorithm units. The prod_init and alg_init routines initializes the respective product and algorithm data structures to invalid values.

7.4.2 eCntl_Init

eCntl_Init is a routine within eCntl_mod, which is local to each PGE. eCntl_mod contains the local execution flags which the Manager uses to control process flow.

eCntl_Init initializes these flags. These flags are later set by GetControl based on values within the control file.

7.4.3 GetControl

GetControl is a routine local to each specific PGE. This routine reads and parses the control file. It's structure chart is in Figure 7-3. GetControl performs the following functions:

- Initializes standard control structures (init_StdCntl)
- Opens the control file. (OpenCF)
- Reads the control file until it finds the specified section header.
- Reads the section contents, parsing local and standard (parse_StdCntl) control file entries.
- Sets control flags based on control file entries.
- Closes the control file at the end of the section.
- Performs sanity-checking.

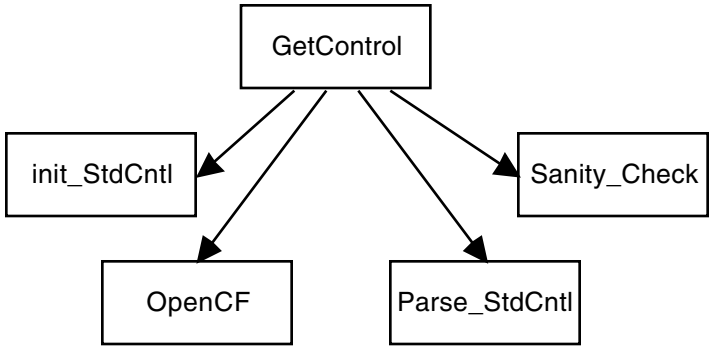


Figure 7-3 GetControl

Of particular importance in the routine is the fact that it parses control entries which are specific to each individual PGE. Execution and option flags are defined in a local eCntl module. GetControl sets these flags based on parsed control values. If a maintenance programmer needs to add another control flag to a PGE, he must make changes in both eCntl_mod and GetControl.

7.4.3.1 Init_StdCntl

Init_StdCntl is a subroutine within the StdCntl_mod of the exec_lib. It initializes the text representation of standard (i.e.: common to all PGEs) control file elements.

7.4.3.2 OpenCF

OpenCF is a subroutine within the StdCntl_mod of the exec_lib. It uses a system call to get the value of the control file argument. Platform-specific defines are used here to set the correct position of the argument within the argument list. After getting the name of the control file, OpenCF opens the specified file and scans the file for the start of the specified section. If the control file cannot be opened, a fatal error is returned to the calling process.

7.4.3.3 Parse_StdCntl

Parse_StdCntl is a subroutine within the StdCntl_mod of the exec_lib. It takes control file entries common to all PGEs and parses them, filling the appropriate data structure. In the case of INPUT_FILE and OUTPUT_FILE controls, the routine will attempt to decode the filetype from the filename and fill the appropriate file control structure.

7.4.3.4 Sanity_Check

Sanity_Check is a subroutine within the local GetControl module. It will examine the parsed execution flags and file control structures in order to determine if the control file specifications are valid. Each PGE has a set of pre-determined rules which dictate if what combination of flags and files are appropriate for the defined execution scenerios. Errors will be generated if Sanity_Check finds a problem with the control file configuration.

7.4.4 OpenFiles

OpenFiles is an element of the exec_lib. It opens the first granule of each filetype specified in the control file. The files are opened as direct or formatted based on information in the file control structure. Normally, OpenFiles assigns a unit to each file it opens and reassigns that same unit to each subsequent granule of that particular filetype. However, in the case of multi-file granules (indicated by a flag in the file control structure), OpenFiles will assign unique units to each file of the first granule and open all files of the first granule. Those files which are not opened are checked for existence and readability.

7.4.5 PrintCntl

PrintCntl is a subroutine of the StdCntl module within the exec_lib. It writes the control file contents to the ANC06 metadata file.

7.4.6 Write_LibVer

Write_LibVer is an element of the exec_lib. It writes foundation library version information to the ANC06 metadata file.

7.4.7 ReadAnc

ReadAnc is an element of the exec_lib. It calls subroutines within the anc_lib to read all requested static ancillary files. The contents of these files are kept in core memory, and, by definition, only read once per execution.

Some special cases exist within ReadAnc:

- If available, the first two ANC01 header files are read via ReadAnc, but subsequent ANC01 header files are read in a time-synchronized fashion within ReadData. Subsystem-specific MET routines read the actual MET science data.
- Precision Orbit Determination files (ANC08) are not read, but the number of POD files available are counted and this count is stored in a global variable within anc08_pod_mod for later use. A POD data structure is initialized based on the number of files available.
- Rotation Matrix files (ANC24) are not read, but the number of ANC24 files available are counted and this count is stored in a global variable within anc24_rot_mod for later use. A ROT data structure is initialized based on the number of files available.
- ANC29 files are read into memory and sorted to account for potential PDS boundary problems. The ANC29 design is documented in more detail in the GLAS_L1A section.

7.4.8 Write_AncVer

Write_AncVer is an element of the exec_lib. It writes any version information regarding ancillary files which were read to the ANC06 metadata file.

7.4.9 ReadData

ReadData is an element of the exec_lib. It calls subroutines to read one second of requested dynamic ancillary and product data in a time-synchronized fashion. It also seemlessly handles end-of-granule conditions and sets file-specific data availability flags in the appropriate file control structure. Figure 7-4 shows the structure chart for ReadData.

Data are read in a logical order which allows lower-numbered products to pass values forward to data structures of higher-level products. See Section 6.5 for more information regarding the “pass-thru” concept and product/algorithm data conversion.

ANC29 data is “read” from an array in memory, rather than from a file. This process is described in more detail in the GLAS_L1A section.

The time-synchronization methodology used by ReadData is rather complex. The following algorithm will attempt to describe the procedure:

- Save time and index of last data read.
- Initialize global time and index to invalid
- Loop through each input file type we are to synchronize
  - Set data time and index to invalid
  - Get the current granule index of the current filetype
  - Set the readnew flag to false.

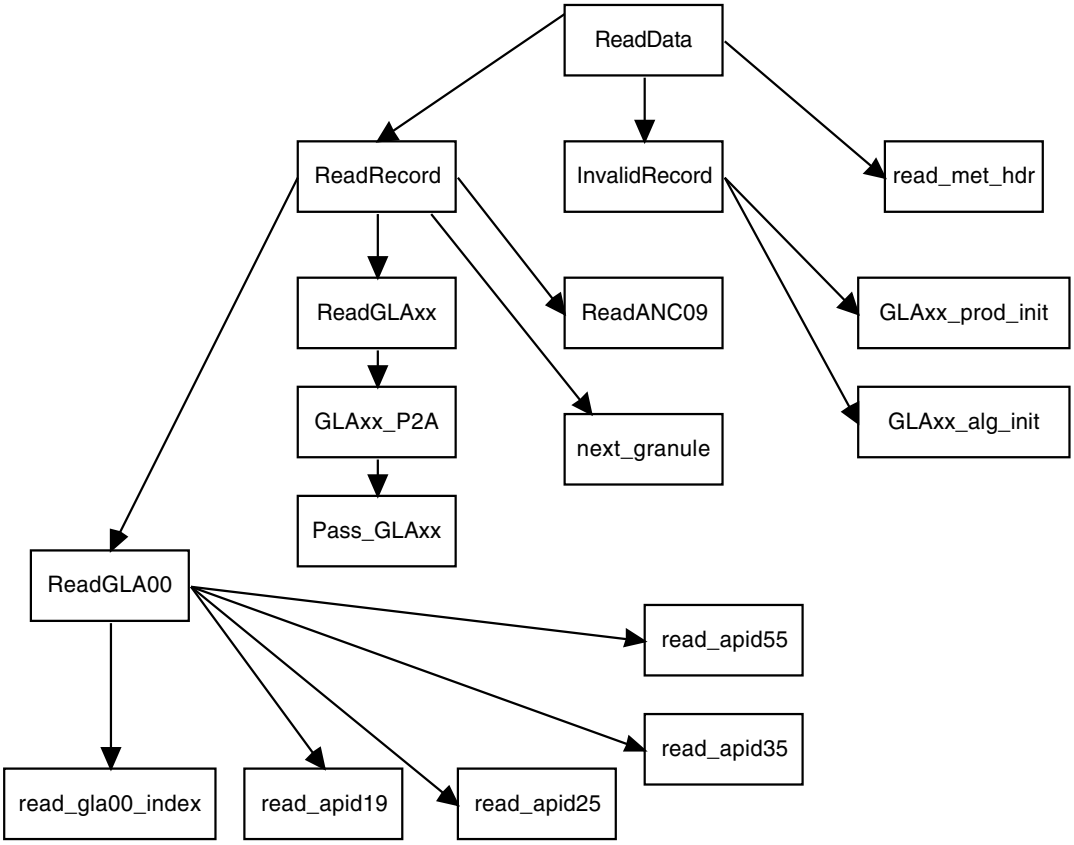


Figure 7-4 ReadData

- Loop within the current granule of the current filetype unless the file is not available or we reach EOF
  - Read a data record (ReadRecord)
  - Cycle if EOF
  - Cycle if data time < specified start time
  - Set sync time to data time of record we just read
  - Exit Interior Loop
- We exit exterior loop when we have a sync time and data time >= sync time +- limit. If we exceeded the limit, decrement the counter and fill the record with invalids. Write error message regarding data gap.

• Check all input files from which we sync for EOF. If all EOF, then set end-of-processing flag and return to calling routine.

- If requested, synchronize ANC09 with data time.
- If requested, synchronize ANC01 with data time. Since we keep 2 ANC01 header files in memory, move the 2nd to the 1st and read a new one into the 1st until data are synchronized.

Note that custom read subroutines are required for APIDs 19, 25, 35 and 55. These are required since these APIDs have data misalignments while prevent them from being read in the standard way.

7.4.9.1 ReadRecord

ReadRecord is an internal subroutine to ReadData. It calls file-specific routines to read one second of the requested data type. ReadRecord will seemlessly move across multiple granules, if necessary. If unsuccessful in reading the requested record, it will set the specific data structure to invalid values and return a flag indicating failure.

7.4.9.2 next_granule

next_granule is an internal subroutine to ReadData. It closes the current granule and open the next, if available. File control structures are set to indicate success or failure.

7.4.9.3 InvalidRec

InvalidRec is an internal subroutine to ReadData. It calls file-specific routines to set the data structures of the target file to invalid values.

7.4.10 Managers

Managers are routines local to each specific PGE. Managers control and execute process-specific tasks. The use of a Manager routine in a PGE is entirely optional. The purpose of a manager is to provide a software layer between the fairly generic main routine and the task-specific subroutines or subsystem libraries. A good rule of thumb is to use a Manager for complex processing jobs, but to simply insert code into the main routine for relatively simple tasks.

7.4.11 MainWrap

MainWrap is an element of the exec_lib. This routine is called just before the end of execution to close any open files and write summary data to ANC06. This summary data includes:

- The number of each type of status message encountered.
- The number of each type of error message encountered.
- The number of records read for each input file used.
- The number of records written for each output file created.

Section 8

GLAS_L0proc

8.1 Overview

GLAS Level 0 APID files will normally be distributed as a PDS (Production Data Set) in approximately 6 hour segments or as an EDS(Expedited Data Set) which will be distributed as a Pass Data Dump. There will be several files, each containing a specific APID record for the segment. These segments will be sets of real-time and playback data received from the polar ground stations. The software that will pre-process GLAS L0 data is the GLAS Level-0 Processor (GLAS_L0proc).

8.2 Function

GLAS_L0proc is a utility PGE that will time synchronize GLA00 APIDs in a manner such that records within different GLAS products may be easily correlated. To do this GLAS_L0proc creates a unique number (rec_ndx) for each packet of data collected by the GLAS instrument. This index will be assigned to the matching records within each Level 0 APID and will account for the 0.25 second waveform Altimeter Digitizer packets

GLAS_L0proc will read each input APID and ancillary file listed in the control file and produce a single index file (ANC29) and a single GPS time correction file (ANC32). The ANC29 file will contain an index to each record in the set of files in the PDS/EDS. The program will group the data in one-second intervals. The ANC32 file will be used during L1A processing to assist in precise laser shot time-tagging.

GLAS_L0proc will also perform limited error checking on the APIDs it reads. It will signal an error if more than the maximum allowed APID records fall within a second and write a warning message to ANC06. Several fields within the APID primary header will be checked against reference values. These errors will be flagged and recorded. Duplicate APID records are checked, flagged and recorded, as well.

The core GLAS PGEs are used as a model for GLAS_L0proc. A major difference in the GLAS_L0proc implementation is that it reads the APIDs one file at a time, rather than synchronously reading all the APIDs record by record. Despite this difference, a great deal of the PGE model was used to create GLAS_L0proc, which will ease software maintenance chores.

Developer experience is that working with L0 spacecraft data can entail a great deal of debugging with regards to both software and the actual data. With this in mind, a significant amount of debug code is embedded within GLAS_L0proc. This code can be turned on with compiler flags but will generate an extensive amount of output. This output is very useful for debugging purposes but can drastically slow execution time. The recommended method of running with debugging turned on is to redirect stdout to a file which can be examined after the run.

GLAS_L0proc records statistics such as the number of missing records, number of received records, number of bad records, etc. The software checks for too many occurrences of an APID per second. Duplicate data is flagged as an error (warning not a fatal) and the message written to ANC06. The software defines a duplicate as an APID and time code word (MET) value that are the same. Quality issues are be tracked and reports made of any problems / potential problems.

8.3 Approach

- GLAS_L0proc uses many of the standard routines from the model GSAS PGE with only minor changes.
- GLAS_L0proc does not perform partial / selective processing or reprocessing. There are no execution flags defined within GLAS_L0proc. Start and stop time are required on control file INPUT_FILE and OUTPUT_FILE specifications for consistency, but are not used.
- GLAS_L0proc uses the operating system-based qsort for sorting tasks. Glue code written in C is used in conjunction with qsort.
- Several constants are needed by GLAS_L0proc processing. Constants include such things at mission elapsed time (MET) offsets, APID identification code, APID record lengths, and sort order keys. These constants are included within the GLA00 product module in order to facilitate code reuse and ease configuration management.
- The manager functionality is within the main GLAS_L0proc routine.
- ReadData is not used since data is read file-by-file, rather than record-by-record.

8.4 Input and Output Files

Table 8-1 lists the required inputs to GLAS_L0proc. Table 8-2 lists the outputs created by GLAS_L0proc. Files which are specific to GLAS_L0proc are documented in this section. See the appropriate section of this document or the GLAS Science Data Management Plan for details regarding the those files not specific to GLAS_L0proc.

Table 8-1 GLAS_L0proc Inputs

File Spec	Type	Source	Short Description
gla00*_??.dat	Level-0 APID	EDOS	GLAS Level-0 APID files (one file per each APID type).
anc07*_00.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	GLAS error file.
anc07*_01.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	GLAS global constants file.
anc33*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	ISIPS Operations	Counter-to-UTC conversion file.
Control File	Control	ISIPS Operations	Control file.

Table 8-2 GLAS_L0proc Outputs

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
anc29*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	GLAS_L1A	Index file correlating APID times.
anc32*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	GLAS_L1A	GPS time correction file used for precision timing of GLAS data.
anc06*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	ISIPS Operations	Standard metadata/processing log file.

8.4.1 GLA00 APID Files

The GLA00 APIDs are Level-0 multi-rate spacecraft data files provided to the GLAS data processing facility by EDOS. There is a separate file for each specific APID type received from the spacecraft. These files are fully documented by the GLAS Instrument Team and within the GLAS L1A ATBD. All APIDs listed in the reference documents glas-582-spec-002a.xls and glastlm_1553_ver3_0.xls are handled. These APIDs are listed in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Supported APIDs

APID Number	APID Name
12	AD_LgSci code
13	AD_SmSci code
14	AD_Eng_code
15	PC_Sci_code
16	PC_Eng_code
17	CD_Sci_code
18	CD_Eng_code
19	AN_Sci_code
20	LTMH_code
21	PDU_code
22	T1_code
23	T2_code
25	Lg_SW
24	Sm_SW
26	LPA_code
27	MD_1_code
28	MD_2_code

Table 8-3 Supported APIDs

APID Number	APID Name
31	DSPC_code
32	DSPM_code
33	CTD_code
34	Event_code
35	MemDump_code
36	TblDump_code
39	CMD_code

8.4.2 ANC33 MET Counter to UTC Conversion File

The ANC33 file is used to convert mission-elapsed time (MET), which is provided in the APIDs, to GLAS-standard UTC time. ANC33 file is a multi-line ANSI text file. The format of the ANC32 file follows:

```
[MET_counts] [UTC_seconds] [Interval] [Implement_time]
```

The MET_counts field is the MET counter value which corresponds to the UTC_seconds field. The interval is the ratio of MET_counts to UTC_seconds, used to convert the requested MET to UTC, based on the reference MET_counts and UTC_seconds. The Implement_time is the UTC time at which this conversion was valid. GLAS_L0proc uses the designated start time of an APID (which is specified in the control file entry) to find the correct position within the ANC33 file based on the Implement_time field.

8.4.3 Control File

The control file format and common elements are documented in Section 5 of this document. Elements specific to GLAS_L0proc are described here.

The control file section delimiter for GLAS_L0proc is:

```
=GLAS_L0P
```

Since GLAS_L0proc has no requirement for execution scenarios, there are no unique keywords for the GLAS_L0proc control file. GLAS_L0proc will perform all functions based on the presence of input and output files within the control file.

8.4.4 ANC29 Index File

The ANC29 index file provides GLAS_L1A with a method of time-correlating the GLAS APID files. It contains an index record for every record in the input APID files. ANC29 is a binary, fixed-length record file. Its format and fields are described in Table 8-4.

Table 8-4 ANC29 Format/Description

Variable	Type	Bytes	Description
utctime	double precision	8	J2000 UTC time in seconds. Computed from the MET counter in each APID's secondary header.
rec_ndx	long integer	4	Mission-unique index number assigned to the set of APIDs defined by a one second duration and grouping rules. This number will be assigned to corresponding data records in every GLAS data product. The value is nominally (utctime - launchtime) * 10, in seconds.
shot_ctr	long integer	4	The appropriate shot counter from each APID.
rec_num	long integer	4	The physical record number of the corresponding data within the APID file.
apid	long integer	4	The APID number (assigned by the spacecraft team) of the APID.
DQFlag	long integer	4	Data quality flag.
spare	long integer	4	Spare bytes to align data structure to 8-byte boundary.

8.4.5 ANC32 GPS File

The ANC32 GPS file provides GLAS_L1A with a method of computing precise timing calculations based on the last update of the onboard GPS. It contains records which identify each time the GPS clock is updated within the APID packets. ANC33 is a binary, fixed-length record file. Its format is described in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5 ANC32 Format/Description

Variable	Type	Bytes	Description
rec_ndx	long integer	4	Mission-unique index number assigned to the set of APIDs defined by a one second duration and grouping rules. This number will be assigned to corresponding data records in every GLAS data product. The value is nominally (utctime - launchtime) * 10, in seconds.
i_ScPosPktShot	long integer	4	Shot counter within APID 19 position packet, starting at byte location1182.
utctime	double precision	8	UTC time in J2000 seconds where GPS update occurred. This value corresponds exactly to a UTC time in the ANC29 file.
FTLatch	double precision	8	Frequency board latch counter within APID19, starting at byte location 1195.

Table 8-5 ANC32 Format/Description (Continued)

Variable	Type	Bytes	Description
ScPosPktGMET	double precision	8	MET counts within APID 19 position packet, starting at byte location 1184.
BVTCW2	double precision	8	BCTCW latch value within APID19 starting at byte location 1142.
GPSrcvrCount	double precision	8	GPS receiver time in counts within APID19 starting at byte location 1172.
GPSppsGMET	double precision	8	MET for GPS 0.1hz counter within APID19 starting at byte location 1200.

8.5 Design

Figure 8-1 shows the top-level structure chart of GLAS_L0proc. The basic processing algorithm is summarized below:

- Initialize (MainInit)
- Set the local execution flags (eCntrl_Init)
- Parse the Control File (GetControl)
- Open the specified files (OpenFiles)
- Print the control file (Print_Cntl)
- Read static ancillary files (ReadAnc)
- Write version info (Write_LibVer, Write_AncVer)
- Until all APID files are read...
  - Read APIDs and fill index and gps arrays (readglop)
- Sort the index array (sort_gla00_index)
- Sort the GPS array (sort_gps)
- Convert the MET time into UTC time (utc_time_conversion)
- Group the APID records and assign rec_ndx (IndexGrouping)
- Check the index array for duplicates
- Write the index arrays to file
- Assign rec_ndx to GPS array entries
- Write GPS array to file
- Close all files and generate summaries (MainWrap)

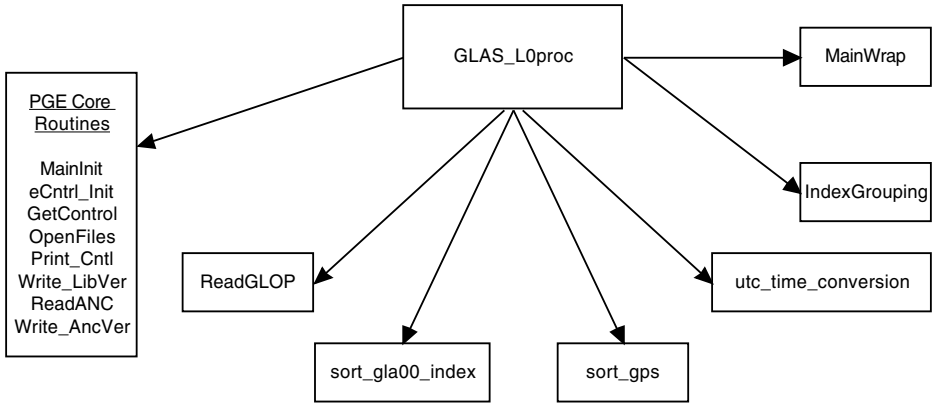


Figure 8-1 GLAS_L0proc Structure Chart

8.5.1 PGE Core Routines

Except where noted, the following PGE core routines are used exactly as defined in the Core PGE Section of this document.

- MainInit
- eCntrl_Init
- GetControl
- OpenFiles
- Print_Cntl
- Write_LibVer
- ReadANC
- Write_AncVer
- MainWrap

Exceptions to normal core routine conventions include:

- eCntl_Init does not define or set execution flags.
- GetControl does not parse any execution flags.
- Start and stop times are required on the INPUT/OUTPUT_FILE assignments, but are not used by GLAS_L0proc to delimit processing. However, the start time of the first APID specified is used as a reference time when finding the correct coefficient for MET-to-UTC conversion. It is critical that this time is specified correctly.

8.5.2 ReadGLOP

ReadGLOP is a subroutine within the local glop_mod module. The glop_mod itself contains several important constants. Since GLAS_L0proc creates its index and GPS arrays in memory, a maximum length for each array is defined in this module. The arrays themselves are defined and allocated in this module, as well.

ReadGLOP is called by the main GLAS_L0proc routine once for each APID which is to be processed. ReadGLOP uses the APID number to read each record of the APID into the appropriate data structure.

ReadGLOP uses standard Fortran direct-to-structure reads to read most APIDs. However, several APIDs are not aligned on 4-byte boundaries. For these, ReadGLOP calls specialized read subroutines which exist within the GLA00_mod module of the product library.

If the APID read is an Ancillary Science Packet (APID19), GPS time is compared with the previous GPS time. If a change has occurred, a GPS array element is filled with the appropriate data.

The primary header of each APID record is converted and checked for error conditions. Error checking includes the following:

- Primary header version = 0
- Primary header APID number = expected APID
- Primary header APID size = expected_APID_size – (header_size – 1) (actual value of the offset is 7)
- Primary header secondary header flag / = 0
- Primary header sequence count delta = 1

Duplicate records are checked by comparing the sequence counter and utctime against previous values.

Fields within the index structure are filled and a “sort rank” is assigned based on the APID type. This “sort rank” is temporarily assigned to the spare 4 bytes at the end of the data structure. The shot counter is converted from a signed to unsigned value before assignment.

Since the MET-to-UTC conversion has not yet been performed, the MET counter is assigned to the utctime. However, an APID-specific offset is added to the MET counter for alignment purposes in order to account for processing delays aboard the spacecraft. These values were provided by the instrument developers and are defined in the GLA00_mod module within the product library.

8.5.3 sort_gla00_index

Sort_gla00_index is a C routine local to GLAS_L0proc. It provides a comparison function for the system qsort routine and calls qsort with the index array. qsort returns an index array sorted by utctime (primary) and sort rank (secondary). Sorting the index provides a list of interspersed APID records in time / rank order. Sorting is necessary

so that the index_grouping module can correctly assign a rec_ndx to the correct group of corresponding APID records.

An important programmer note is that a C header file (gla00_index.h) is required for sort_gla00_index. If a programmer changes the Index file data structure, they must change the gla00_index.h file in a corresponding manner.

8.5.4 sort_gps

Sort_gps is a C routine local to GLAS_L0proc which is nearly identical to sort_gla00_index. It sorts the GPS array by utctime using a comparison routine with the system qsort call. (This is actually done more for safety than necessity.)

The same caveat applies here as does with sort_gla00_index. A C header file (gps_index.h) is required for sort_gps. If a programmer changes the GPS file data structure, they must change the gps_index.h file in a corresponding manner.

8.5.5 utc_time_conversion

UTC_time_conversion is a routine local to GLAS_L0proc. It reads reference values from ANC33 and uses those values to convert MET counter values within the index array to UTC time.

The routine is passed the start time (taken from the control file entry) of the lowest-numbered APID which has been read. It uses this as it's initial time and searches through the ANC33 file for the first implement time greater than or equal to the initial time.

Once it has found the correct implement time, it loops through the index array and uses the associated refMET_Counts, refUTC_seconds, and Interval to convert the MET counter to UTC time within the index. While looping, it checks to see if the previously computed UTC time is greater than the next implement time. If so, it reads the associated ANC33 values and uses those for the next UTC conversions.

Additionally, while looping through the index file, the routine checks the GPS array for matches between the APID19 index MET counter and GPS MET counter. If a match is found, the GPS MET counter is converted to UTC time.

The UTC time conversion calculation is performed as follows:

UTC time = refUTC_seconds + (MET counter - refMET_Counts) * Interval

8.5.6 Index_Grouping

Index_grouping is a routine local to GLAS_L0proc. It scans through the index array and assigns rec_ndx values based on a data alignment algorithm.

Sort_gla00_index has already sorted the index array based on MET counts and sort rank. Based on information from the instrument team, certain APIDs are guaranteed to have the same MET counter value for a particular second of data. The sort rank takes this into account and sorts these APIDs at a higher level than others. Additionally, the sort order also accounts for importance, guaranteeing that if an APID record

exists for a certain second, it will be in a fixed position relative to other APIDs within the one second interval.

The routine loops through the index array. When it detects one of the higher-ranked APIDs, it computes a rec_ndx from the UTC time. This rec_ndx is assigned to the current APID record and subsequent APID records until another higher-ranked APID is detected. During the period of assigning the rec_ndx, several error checks are performed. These are:

- The number of specific APID types assigned the same rec_ndx is checked against a reference maximum-APID-per-second reference (which is defined in GLA00_mod.) If the maximum of a specific APID is exceeded, the rec_ndx value is recomputed and assigned to the current and subsequent APIDs.
- The shot counter values of specific APIDs (AD_LgSci, AD_SmSci, AD_Eng, PC_Sci, PC_Eng, CD_Sci, CD_Eng, AN_Sci, LPA) are checked for consistency. If the shot counters within the same rec_ndx are inconsistent, the rec_ndx value is recomputed and assigned to the current and subsequent APIDs

Section 9

GLAS_L1A

9.1 Overview

GLAS_L1A is a core GSAS PGE. It uses the L1A subsystem to create GLAS Level 1A data from the Level 0 GLAS instrument data products. GLAS_L1A will read the ANC29 and ANC32 files created by GLAS_L0proc to time-synchronously read the appropriate GLA00 APID files.

9.2 Function

The L1A process includes applying calibration equations determined during GLAS system testing to convert the measured counts into engineering units. The conversions of the counts to engineering units will be one or more of several types: straight polynomial conversion based on the measurement counts; multi-variable conversions with dependence on additional measurements such as temperature; special conversions based on a complex dependence of several measurements, interpretation of data, table look-up, and geophysical based conversions. Some data will not require conversion and will be retained in counts. The Stellar Reference System (SRS) attitude and position data and the GPS data will be from standard existing systems similar to those used on other spacecraft. The conversions and calibration equations for the L1A subsystem are defined the L1A ATBD.

The altimeter data, including the waveforms, are packaged into the GLA01 data product. The atmospheric data from the photon counters and the cloud digitizer, as well as supporting data, are packaged into the GLA02 data product. Both GLA01 and GLA02 include location data obtained from the predicted orbit file. The GLAS instrument engineering and housekeeping data are stored in the GLA03 data product. The SRS and GPS data along with the laser pointing monitor data will be packaged into the GLA04 data product.

9.3 Design Approach

The following design criteria are specific to GLAS_L1A.

- GLAS_L1A fully uses the standard routines from the model GSAS PGE.
- GLAS_L1A can perform partial processing, but not reprocessing. GLAS_L1A does perform time-based selective processing. There are, however, dependencies between L1A_Atm and L1A_Alt. Partial-processing will not yield the same results for certain parameters as full-processing.
- The ANC29 file (created by GLAS_L0proc) is used to read GLA00 data from the appropriate APID file in the correct order.

- Due to issues due to aligning multi-rate data across PDS boundaries, the ANC29 files are read into core and re-sorted. This is a break from the concept of normal record-by-record processing.
- L1AMgr is specific to the L1A subsystem. The L1A manager is used to control all L1A-specific science algorithm processes and interfaces directly with the L1A subsystem.

9.4 Input and Output Files

Table 9-1 lists the required inputs to GLAS_L1A. Table 9-2 lists the outputs created by GLAS_L1A. See the GLAS Data Products Specifications Volumes or GLAS Science Data Management Plan for details regarding the these files.

Table 9-1 GLAS_L1A Inputs

File Spec	Type	Source	Short Description
gla00*_??.dat	Level-0 APID	EDOS	Level-0 APID files (one file per each APID type).
anc07*_00.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Error file.
anc07*_01.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Global constants file.
anc07*_05.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	L1A constants file.
anc25*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	Science Team	GPS/UTC conversion file.
anc29*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	GLAS_L0proc	APID index file.
anc32*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	GLAS_L0proc	GPS time correlation file.
anc33*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	Science Team	UTC time conversion file.
anc20*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	UTexas	Predicted orbit file.
Control File	Control	ISIPS Operations	Control file.

Table 9-2 GLAS_L1A Outputs

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
gla01*.dat	L1A Product	GLAS_L1A	GLAS L1A Altimetry product file. Contains the waveforms and the altimeter and timing data required to produce higher level range and elevation products.
gla02*.dat	L1A Product	GLAS_Atm	GLAS L1A Atmosphere product file. Contains the normalized backscatter, photon counter, cloud digitizer, timing, and location data required to produce the higher level atmosphere data products.

Table 9-2 GLAS_L1A Outputs

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
gla03*.dat	L1A Product	Archive	L1A Engineering product file. Contains the GLAS instrument's engineering and housekeeping data.
gla04*.dat	L1A Products	UTEXAS	L1A SRS/GPS/laser pointing product files. These are multi-granule files provided to UTEXAS for further processing.
qap01*.dat	L1A Quality	QA	L1A Altimetry quality file.
qap02*.dat	L1A Quality	QA	L1A Atmosphere quality file.
qap03*.dat	L1A Quality	QA	L1A Engineering quality file.
qap04*.dat	L1A Quality	QA	L1A SRS/GPS/laser pointing quality files.
anc06*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	ISIPS Operations	Standard metadata/processing log file.

9.5 GLAS_L1A PGE

Figure 9-1 shows the top-level structure chart of GLAS_L1A. The basic processing algorithm is summarized below:

- Initialize (MainInit)
- Set the local execution flags (eCntrl_Init)
- Parse the Control File (GetControl)
- Open the specified files (OpenFiles)
- Print the control file (Print_Cntl)
- Read ancillary files (ReadAnc)
- Write version info (Write_LibVer, Write_AncVer)
- Until all data are processed...
  - Execute the L1A_Manager
- Close all files and generate summaries (MainWrap)

9.5.1 PGE Core Routines

PGE core routines are used exactly as defined in the Core PGE Section of this document.

- MainInit
- eCntrl_Init

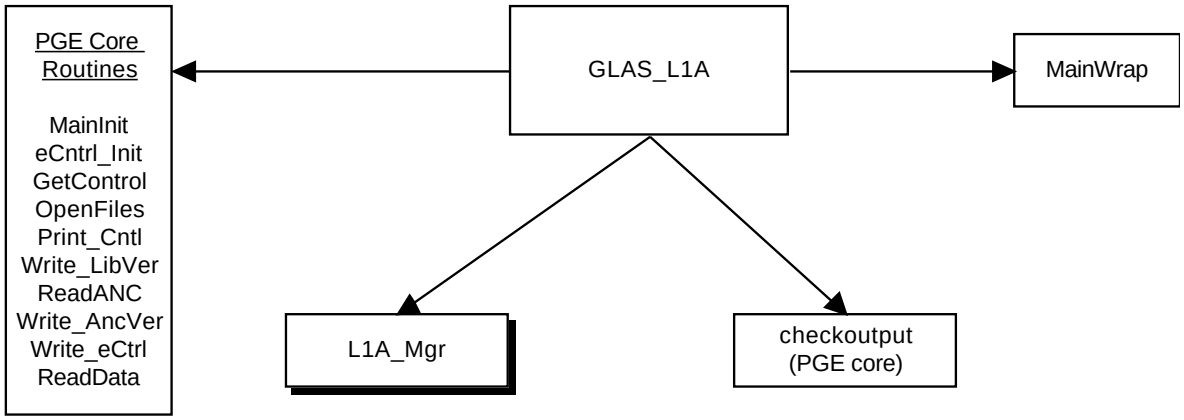


Figure 9-1 GLAS_L1A Structure Chart

- GetControl
- OpenFiles
- Print_Cntl
- Write_LibVer
- ReadANC
- Write_AncVer
- ReadData
- MainWrap

9.6 L1A Manager (L1A_Mgr)

The L1A Manager controls execution of the L1A subsystem, passes variables from the GLA00 APIDs to the L1A products, and handles granule start/stop. The manager controls execution of the science algorithms based on flags received from the control file via GLAS_L1A. Figure 9-2 shows the L1A Manager Structure Chart. Figure 9-3 shows a flow chart of the L1A Manager.

L1A_Mgr is passed arrays of output file control structures and execution flags. It accesses product and algorithm data directly from the requisite public data structures. Execution flags are defined in eCntl_mod; file control structures defined in the fCntl_mod component of the exec_lib, and product/algorithm data within the GLA00, GLA01, GLA02, GLA03, and GLA04 components of the product_lib.

The first thing the manager does is check for an end-of-granule condition within each defined output file by comparing the nominal time of data (set by ReadData_mod) with the appropriate stop time within the specific file data structure. If an end-of-granule condition is detected, final QA routines are called and the product and QA

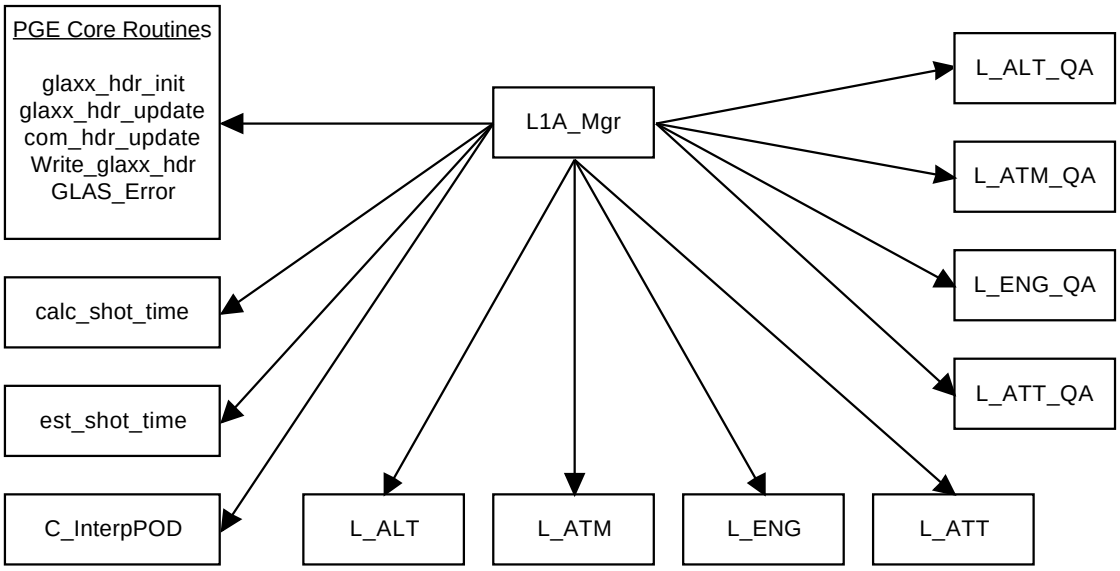


Figure 9-2 L1A_Mgr Structure Chart

files are closed. If another granule of the same type has been specified in the control file, the manager opens the appropriate product and QA files and loops to verify the stop time of the new granule is greater than the nominal time of data.

After checking the granule times, processing begins. The manager calls calc_shot_time, which computes precise 40 per second timing information. It then calls C_CalcSpLoc which computes 40 spot locations based on the 40 per second timing information and the location of satellite position interpolated from the predicted orbit file (ANC20).

Next, the manager executes several science algorithms based on its execution flags and data availability. L_Eng, L_Alt, L_Atm, and L_Att are called. Each returns a flag indicating if the appropriate data product should be written. Values which are passed directly from one product to another are set appropriately.

QA routines are called to process QA information and the WriteL1A routine is called with the appropriate flags to write data to the product files. Before writing a record, WriteL1A verifies that the appropriate output file exists and that the nominal time of data is greater than the start time specified in file control structure. If the nominal time is less than the start time, the data record is not written. An appropriate error message is written to ANC06 if a record is skipped.

9.7 PGE/Manager Implementation Details

This section discusses specific aspects of the PGE/Manager implementation which should be addressed in more detail.

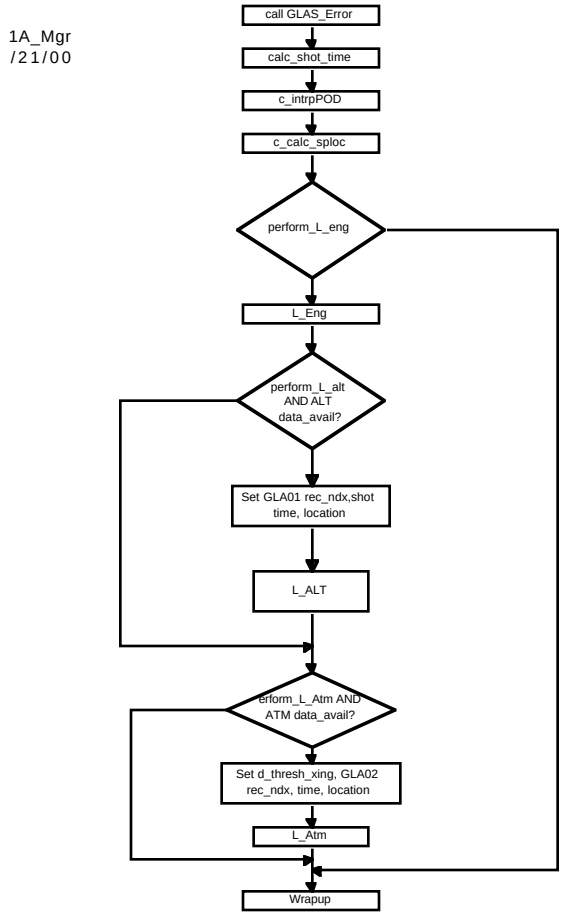


Figure 9-3 L1A Manager Flow Chart

9.7.1 ANC29/ANC32/GLA00 Input

ANC29 data are handled differently than most core PGE I/O. Due to potential PDS boundary problems (for example, the waveform data for a particular second may be on a different PDS than the corresponding ancillary science data), all input ANC29 granules are read into memory by the ReadAnc core PGE routine. This array is dynamically allocated based on the number of records indicated in each ANC29 file header. The internal file number from which the ANC29 data are read is stored into a spare byte in the array so that when GLA00 data are read, the corresponding GLA00 file is used. After the ANC29 granules are read into memory, the data are sorted to guarantee the correct time order. ANC32 data are loaded into memory similarly.

ReadData actually “reads” the ANC29 and ANC32 data on a second-by-second basis from memory. As the specialized ANC29/32 I/O was a fairly late design decision, this implementation minimized changes to the ReadData logic. ReadData uses the ANC29 data to read the correct records from the various GLA00 APID files. It reads 1-second groups of APID records using the physical record number, APID type, and internal file number to determine the correct position within the GLA00 files.

ReadData determines the content of a 1-second group by examining ANC29 rec_ndx values. “rec_ndx” is described fully in the GLAS_L0proc section, but suffice to say, it is an integer corresponding to 0.1 second utctimes. For the most part, rec_ndx values for APIDs of a particular second are the same exact value. However, in the case of APIDs which straddle PGEs, the values may not be exactly the same. To handle this case, ReadData will consider that rec_ndx values which correspond within 0.9 seconds are part of the same second. This value is a constant defined in GLA00_mod.f90 as “rec_ndx_slop”.

9.7.2 Missing APIDs

Different GLAS APID packets originate from different subsystems of the GLAS instrument. Depending upon the instrument state, APIDs may or may not be present in the data stream. In addition, data fall-outs present the possibility of missing data.

The L1A Manager sets an array of flags (APID_Av_Flg) to indicate present or missing data. A signal flag is set for each 1-second APID record. The complication arises when checking the 1/4 second APID waveform records AD_LgSci, AD_SmSci). In order to figure out which of the four records are missing, the manager examines shot counters. By definition, the shot counter in the Ancillary Science (AN_Sci) APID will match the first shot counter in the first corresponding waveform record. The manager uses this knowledge to set positional flags that indicate which of the 1/4 waveform APIDs are missing.

If at least one of the waveform records or the AN_Sci record is available, L1A_Mgr calls L_Alt and a GLA01 record is written. If the Photon Counter Science (PC_Sci), Cloud Digitizer Science (CD_Sci), or AN_Sci records are available, L1A_Mgr calls L_Atm and a GLA02 record is written.

The GLA01 product file is a little different than the other GLAS products in that it contains different record types. It has the following record types: main, large waveform, and small waveform. The main record type occurs once per second. The large waveform type occurs five per second. The small waveform type occurs twice per second. A record identifier (i_gla01_rectype) within each record identifies what type that record is. If at least one of the waveform records or the AN_Sci record is available, the Main record type exists in GLA01 for a particular second. If at least one of the waveform records is available, the waveform type (small or large) records exist in GLA01 for that second.

9.8 L1A_Subsystem

Figure 9-4 illustrates the processes that comprise the L1A subsystem.

9.8.1 Subsystem Design Decisions and Assumptions

The following design decisions were made:

- We will perform the precision shot time calculation in its own module since this information is required for geolocation.
- Any Altimetry data required for L_Atm will be computed in L1A_Mgr.

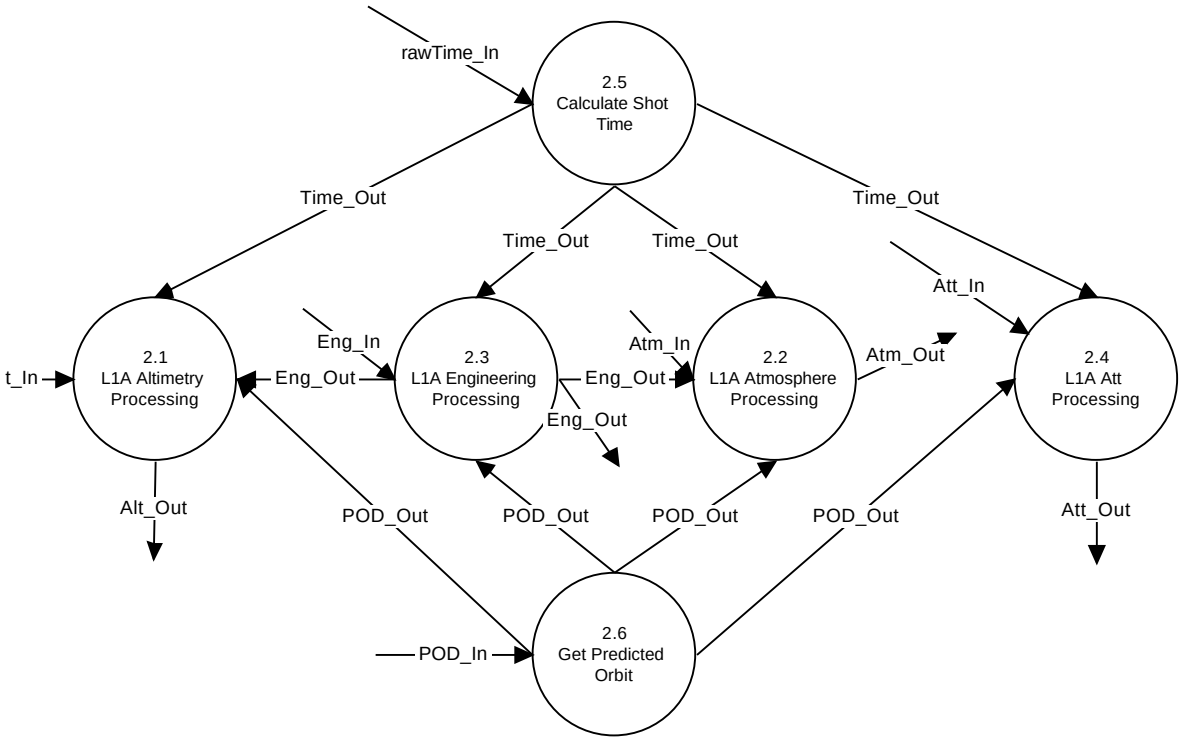


Figure 9-4 Level 1A Computations

The following assumptions were made:

- L1A will not be executed if L_Eng is not executed.

9.8.2 DFDs and their Descriptions

9.8.2.1 Level 1A Altimeter Processing

The purpose of the Level 1A Altimeter Processing (process 2.1) is to generate the data to be stored on the Level 1A Altimeter Data product (GLA01). This process performs engineering unit conversion on the raw Level 0 altimetry data (Alt_In) to obtain the Level 1A altimetry data in engineering units. Any engineering / housekeeping data that are required to be on the GLA01 data product are collected here and placed in the output structure. Quality assessment computations are performed, collected and placed in an output QA structure.

9.8.2.2 L1A Atmosphere Processing

The purpose of the L1A Atmosphere Processing (process 2.2) is to generate the data to be stored on the Level 1A Atmosphere Data product (GLA02). This process performs engineering unit conversion on the raw Level 0 atmosphere data (Atm_In) to obtain the Level 1A atmosphere data in engineering units. Any engineering / housekeeping data that are required to be on the GLA02 data product are collected here and placed in the output structure. Quality assessment computations are performed, collected and placed in an output QA structure.

9.8.2.3 Engineering Data Processing

The purpose of the Engineering Data Processing (process 2.3) is to generate the data for the Level 1A Engineering Data product (GLA03). This process performs engineering unit conversion on the raw Level 0 engineering / housekeeping data (Eng_In) to obtain the Level 1A engineering data in engineering units. Any engineering / housekeeping data that are required to be on the GLA03 data product are collected here and placed in the output structure. Quality assessment computations are performed, collected and placed in an output QA structure.

Additionally, specific parameters of the Eng_Out structure are passed to the Altimetry and Atmosphere processors.

9.8.2.4 Collect Instrument and S/C Position and Attitude

The purpose of process 2.4 is to collect the GPS data, instrument and S/C position and attitude data and to generate the L1A Position and Attitude data product (GLA04). The GLA04 product is required for input to the precision orbit and attitude determination algorithms. This process checks the Level 0 packets for errors, configures the data for output and collects QA data.

9.8.2.5 Calculate Shot Time

The Calculate Shot Time process (process 2.5) will generate the precise time of each laser shot. The actual methodology of the time calculation depends upon the presence of the Ancillary Science (AN_Sci) APID. If AN_Sci is not present, 40-per-second time is generated linearly using a 0.025 increment. If AN_Sci is available, the time will be calculated from the laser fire time, GPS time, and the GPS latch time. Offsets and calibration factors will be applied as necessary. The process is fully described in the L1A ATBD.

9.8.2.6 Get Predicted Location

The Get Predicted Location process (process 2.6) obtains the latitude and longitude for each shot from the predicted orbit file using common routines. The shot times are input, the predicted orbit file is interpolated to get the spacecraft position vector for each shot time, and then the latitude and longitude are computed from the position vector. The common routines c_intrpPOD and c_calc_sploc will be used for the calculations. The common routines will be called directly by the L1A Manager; it is not necessary to generate code for the Level 1A Computations subsystem.

Section 10

GLAS_Atm

10.1 Overview

GLAS_Atm is a core GSAS PGE. It uses the Atmosphere subsystem to create GLAS Level 1B and 2 data from the Level 1 GLAS atmosphere data products. GLAS_Atm will read the GLA02 file created by GLAS_L1A and the ANC36 file created by Atm_Anc to create the GLA07-11 products.

10.2 Function

The function of the Levels 1B and 2 Atmosphere Computations subsystem is to create atmosphere parameters for the standard data products GLA07-11 and to generate associated metadata and quality assessment (QA) data.

10.3 Design Approach

The following design criteria are specific to GLAS_Atm

- GLAS_Atm fully uses the standard routines from the model GSAS PGE.
- GLAS_Atm can perform partial processing. However, due to the 20 second buffering, the Level 2 data is always processed together even under reprocessing scenarios. Data products GLA08-11 are always created together.
- The Level 1B product (GLA07) is output at one record per 1 sec.
- The processing of Level 2 data is buffered for 20 seconds irrespective of time gaps between data records.
- The Level 2 products (GLA08-11) are output at one record per 4 seconds.
- Cloud products are reported at once per 4 seconds, 1 second, and 5 Hz from 21 to 0 km, and at 40 Hz below 4 km.
- Aerosol products are reported at once per 4 seconds from 21 to 0 km and at once per 20 sec from 41 to 21 km.
- Twenty second averaging requires that at least ten seconds of valid profiles are available. Likewise, four second averaging requires that at least two seconds of valid profiles are available.
- Met data sets at times before and after the time of the profile are interpolated to the time of the profile. If either of the met data sets are missing, then the available met data set is used without interpolation. If no met data sets are available, then standard atmosphere data are used instead

10.4 Input and Output Files

Table 10-1 lists the required inputs to GLAS_Atm. Table 10-2 lists the outputs created by GLAS_Atm. See the GLAS Data Products Specifications Volumes or GLAS Science Data Management Plan for details regarding the these files..

Table 10-1 GLAS_Atm Inputs

File Spec	Type	Source	Short Description
gla02*_.dat	Level-1A Product	GLAS_L1A	L1A Atmosphere product file.
anc07*_00.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Error file.
anc07*_01.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	global constants file.
anc07*_02.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Atm constants file.
anc07*_05.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	L1A constants file.
anc12*_00.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	DEM file.
anc12*_01.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	DEM mask file.
anc13*.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Geoid file.
anc18*.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Standard atmosphere file.
anc30*.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Global aerosol categorization map file.
anc31*.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Aerosol tropospheric classification map file.
anc35*.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Ozone file.
anc08*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	UTexas	Precision Orbit file.
anc09*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	UTexas	Precision Attitude file.
anc24*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	UTexas	Rotation Matrix file.
anc36*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	atm_util	Atmosphere Calibration file.
anc01*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	met_util	Meteorological subset files. Data sets at times before and after the time of the profile are interpolated to the time of the profile. If either of the ANC01 data sets are missing, then the available ANC01 data set is used without interpolation. If no ANC01 data sets are available, then standard atmosphere data are used instead.
Control File	Control	ISIPS Operations	Control file.

Table 10-2 GLAS_Atm Outputs

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
gla07*.dat	L1B Atm Product	Archive	L1B Global Backscatter product file. Contains full 532 nm and 1064 nm calibrated attenuated backscatter profiles at 5 times per second, and from 10 to -1 km, at 40 times per second. Also included will be calibration coefficient values and molecular backscatter profiles at once per second.
gla08*.dat	L2 Atm Product	Archive	L2 Planetary Boundary Layer and Elevated Aerosol Layer Height product file. Contains elevated aerosol layer height data consisting of top and bottom heights for up to 5 aerosol layers below 20 km at once per 4 seconds, and top and bottom heights for up to 3 aerosol layers above 20 km at once per 20 seconds.
gla09*.dat	L2 Atm Product	Archive	L2 Cloud Layer Height product file. Contains top and bottom heights for up to 10 layers below 20 km at once per 4 seconds, once per second, 5 times per second, and 40 times per second (below 4 km only). Ground heights will also be provided at each resolution.
gla10*.dat	L2 Atm Product	Archive	L2 Aerosol Vertical Structure product file. Contains cloud and aerosol backscatter and extinction cross section profiles.
gla11*.dat	L2 AtmProduct	Archive	L2 Thin Cloud/Aerosol product file. Contains optical depths for clouds for up to 10 layers, the planetary boundary layer, and aerosols for up to 8 layers.
qap07*.dat	L2 Atm Quality	QA	L1B Global Backscatter quality file.
qap08*.dat	L2 Atm Quality	QA	L2 Planetary Boundary Layer and Elevated Aerosol Layer Height quality file.

Table 10-2 GLAS_Atm Outputs (Continued)

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
qap09*.dat	L2 Atm Quality	QA	L2 Cloud Layer Height quality file.
qap10*.dat	L2 Atm Quality	QA	L2 Aerosol Vertical Structure quality file.
qap11*.dat	L2 Atm Quality	QA	L2 Thin Cloud/Aerosol quality file.
anc06*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	ISIPS Operations	Standard metadata/processing log file.

10.5 Functions

Figure 10-1 shows the top-level structure chart of GLAS_Atm. The basic processing algorithm is summarized below:

- Initialize (MainInit)
- Set the local execution flags (eCntrl_Init)
- Parse the Control File (GetControl)
- Open the specified files (OpenFiles)
- Print the control file (Print_Cntl)
- Read ancillary files (ReadAnc)
- Write version info (Write_LibVer, Write_AncVer)
- Until all data are processed...
  - Execute the Atm_Manager
- Close all files and generate summaries (MainWrap)

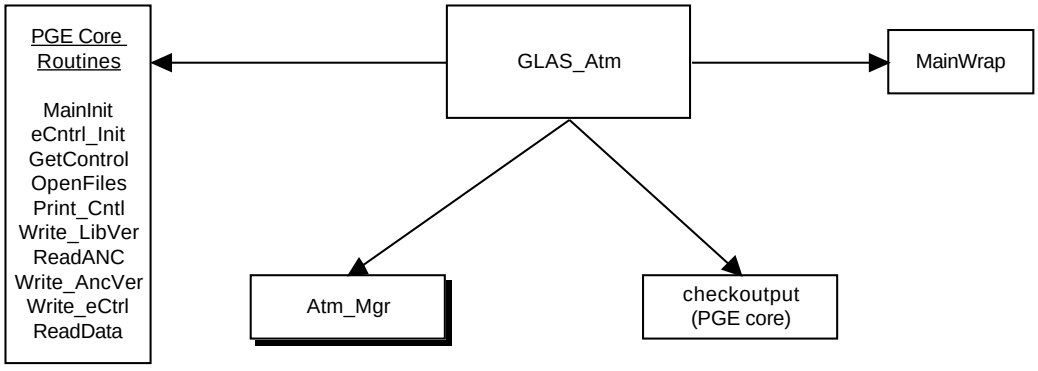


Figure 10-1 GLAS_Atm Structure Chart

10.5.1 PGE Core Routines

PGE core routines are used exactly as defined in the Core PGE Section of this document.

- MainInit
- eCntrl_Init
- GetControl
- OpenFiles
- Print_Cntl
- Write_LibVer
- ReadANC
- Write_AncVer
- ReadData
- MainWrap

10.5.2 Atm Manager (Atm_Mgr)

The Atm Manager controls execution of the Atmosphere subsystem, passes variables from the input GLA02 product to the output GLA07-11 products, and handles granule start/stop. The manager controls execution of the science algorithms based on flags received from GLAS_Atm. Figure shows the Atm_Mgr structure chart. Figure

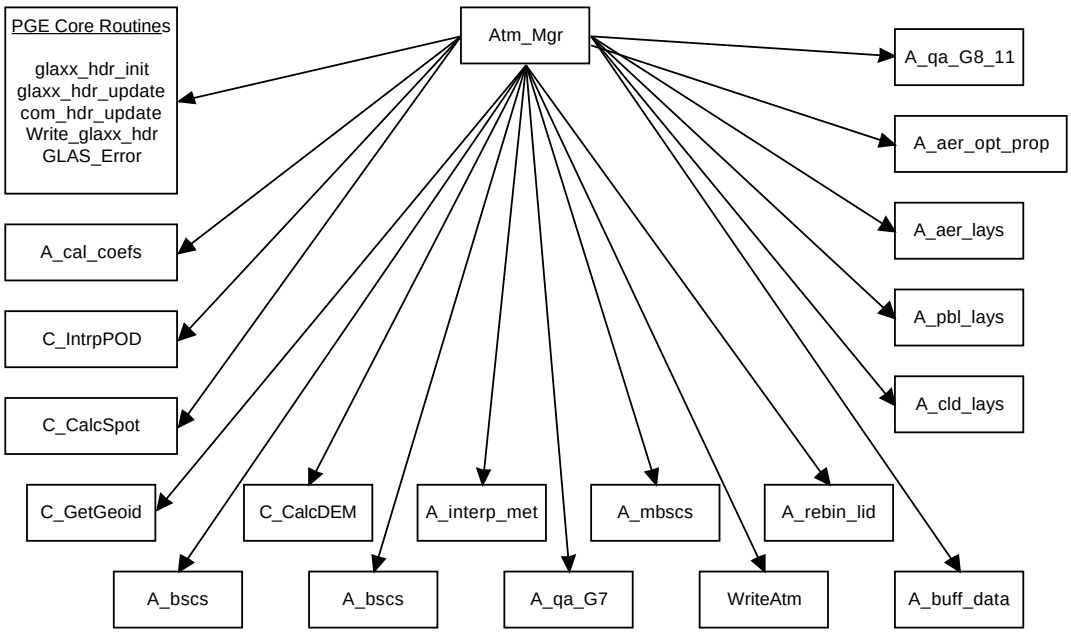


Figure 10-2 Atm_Mgr Structure Chart

10-3 shows a flow chart of the Atm Manager..

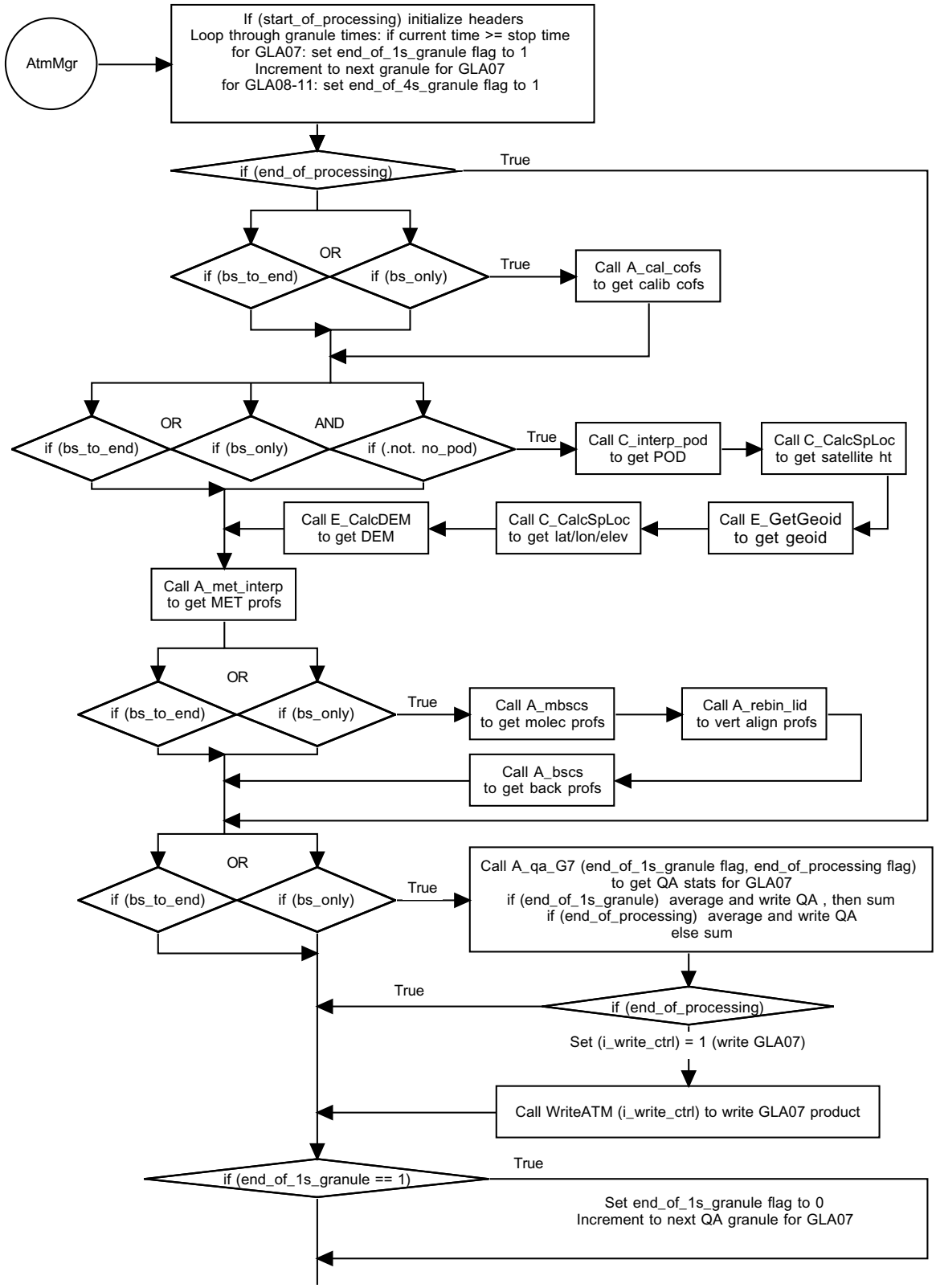


Figure 10-3 L1A Manager - Part 1

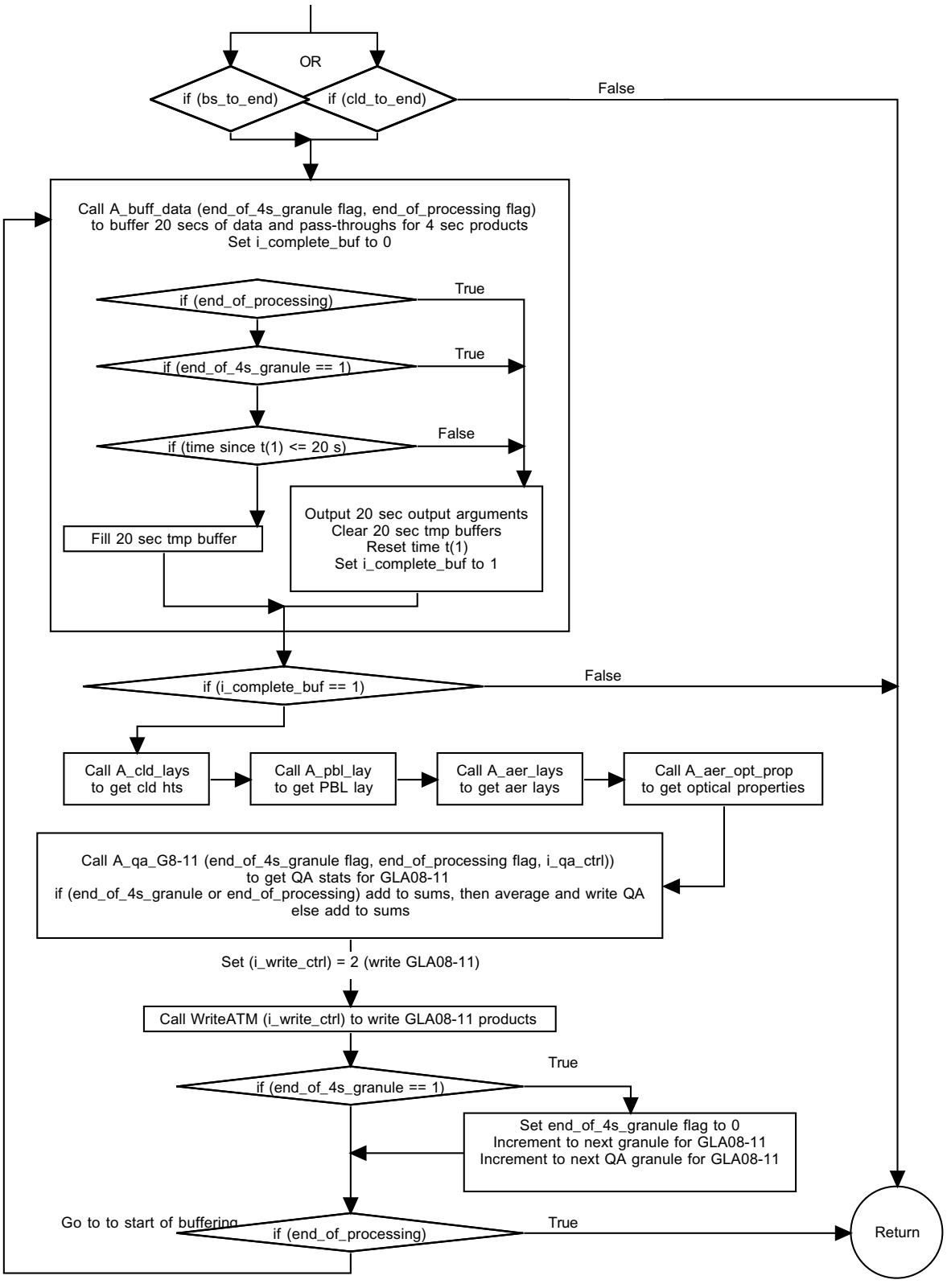


Figure 10-4 L1A Manager - Part 2

Atm_Mgr is passed arrays of output file control structures and execution flags. It accesses product and algorithm data directly from the requisite public data structures. Execution flags are defined in eCntl_mod; file control structures defined in the fCntl_mod component of the exec_lib, and product/algorithm data within the GLA02 and GLA07-11 components of the product_lib.

The first thing the manager does is check for an end-of-granule condition within each defined output file by comparing the nominal time of data (set by ReadData_mod) with the appropriate stop time within the specific file data structure. If an end-of-granule condition is detected, wrap-up and final QA routines are called and the product and QA files are closed. If another granule of the same type has been specified in the control file, the manager opens the appropriate product and QA files and loops to verify the stop time of the new granule is greater than the nominal time of data.

After checking the granule times, processing begins. The manager calls A_cal_coefs to get calibration coefficients from ANC36. It then calls common library geolocation and DEM routines to compute position and elevation and A_interp_met to get meteorological data.

Next, the manager buffers the data and executes several science algorithms based on its execution flags and data availability. These algorithms are discussed in the DFD section. Each returns a flag indicating if the appropriate data product should be written. Values which are passed directly from one product to another are set appropriately.

QA routines are called to process QA information and the WriteAtm routine is called with the appropriate flags to write data to the product files. Before writing a record, WriteAtm verifies that the appropriate output file exists and that the nominal time of data is greater than the start time specified in file control structure. If the nominal time is less than the start time, the data record is not written. An appropriate error message is written to ANC06 if a record is skipped.

10.6 Atm_Subsystem

The function of the ATM L1B Calculate Calibration Coefficients, Profile Locations, and DEM process is to geolocate the lidar data, calculate the range of the satellite to the geoid height, compute the DEM elevation for the profile location, and compute the 532 nm and 1064 nm calibration coefficients.

The function of the ATM L1B Calculate Backscatter Cross Section Profiles process is to create parameters for the Level 1b Global Backscatter Data Product GLA07 including meteorological profiles and 532 nm and 1064 nm attenuated backscatter cross section profiles.

The function of the ATM L1B Create QA Statistics and Write ATM process is to create Level 1B granule QA statistics, write the QAP07 QA product files, and write the GLA07 data product files.

The function of the ATM L2 Buffer 20 Seconds process is to buffer 20 seconds of Level 1b data for input into the level 2 processes. The processing of Level 2 data is buffered for 20 seconds irrespective of time gaps between data records.

The function of the ATM L2 Calculate Layer Heights process is to create parameters for the Level 2 Global Planetary Boundary Layer and Elevated Aerosol Layer Heights Product GLA08 and the Level 2 Global Cloud Heights for Multi-layer Clouds Product GLA09. This process determines, at several resolutions, the top and bottom elevations of multiple cloud and aerosol layers, ground detection heights, and the planetary boundary layer (PBL) height.

The function of the ATM L2 Calculate Optical Properties process is to create parameters for the Level 2 Global Aerosol Vertical Structure Data Product GLA10 and the Level 2 Global Thin Cloud and Aerosol Optical Depths Data Product GLA11. This process creates cloud and aerosol backscatter cross section profiles and extinction cross section profiles. Optical depths for multiple cloud and aerosol layers and the planetary boundary layer are also created.

The function of the ATM L2 Create QA Statistics and Write ATM process is to create Level 2 granule QA statistics, write the QAP08-11 QA product files, and write the GLA08-11 data product files

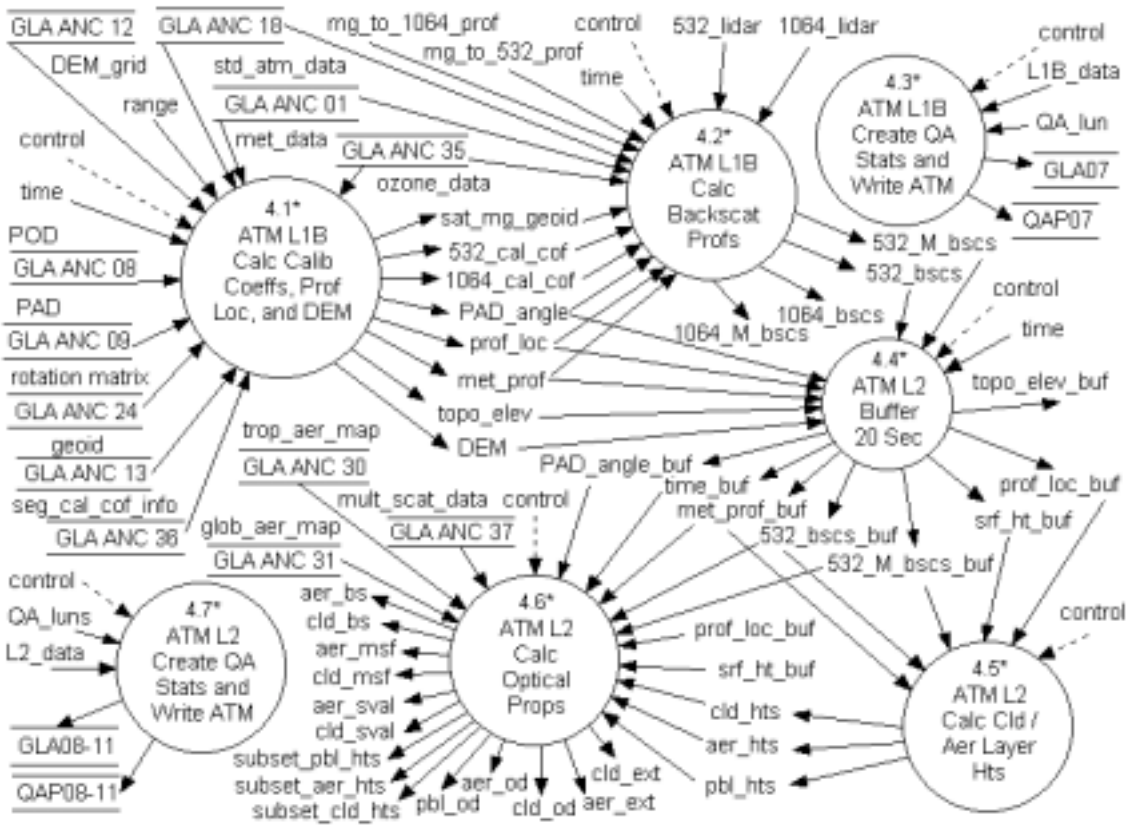


Figure 10-5 Atmosphere Subsystem Processes

10.6.1 DFDs and their Descriptions

Below is a breakdown of each of the atmosphere processes into subprocesses. Each subprocess corresponds to a Fortran 90 subroutine (name in parentheses) that is called by the atmosphere manager. Below are general comments:

- Subprocesses do not call each other, but are called in turn by the atmosphere manager (AtmMgr) which is itself a subroutine. Therefore data are passed as arguments between subprocesses. Likewise, data products are written by a separate subprocess and not by the subprocesses creating the output data.
- Only subprocesses directly called by the atmosphere manager are shown in the diagrams.
- Each subprocess that shows a dotted control line in the diagram is under control which means that it is only selectively called by the atmosphere manager based upon the processing scenario selected in an input control file.
- Each subprocess calls a common error routine (GLAS_Error) when an error condition occurs. Depending on the severity of the error, the processing may continue or stop, but in any case, all error messages are written to a common ancillary log file (ANC06).

10.6.1.1 ATM L1B Calculate Calibration Coefficients, Profile Locations, and DEM Subprocesses

The ATM L1B Calculate Calibration Coefficients, Profile Locations, and DEM process is divided into five subprocesses. Following is a description of each subprocess:

10.6.1.1.1 ATM L1B Calculate Calibration Coefficients (A_cal_cofs)

Reads a file containing the entire granule's worth of 532 nm and 1064 nm backscatter calibration coefficients output in x minute segments. Depending on options used in the ancillary atmosphere constants file, 532 nm and 1064 nm calibration coefficients are calculated for each second of the granule. Options include averaging the segment coefficients or using lab-measured coefficients instead, since the calculated coefficients, especially the one at 1064 nm, may be unreliable due to low signal at high altitude.

10.6.1.1.2 ATM L1B Interpolate POD (C_IntrpPOD)

Creates the precision orbit determination (POD) position vector based on time. This is a common routine used by several processes.

10.6.1.1.3 ATM L1B Calculate Profile Locations (C_CalcSpLoc)

Utilizes the POD position vector to generate the profile location at 1 second. This is a common routine used by several processes. It also computes the satellite range to ellipsoid. When the precision attitude determination (PAD) and range are input, it calculates the attitude angle and topographic elevation.

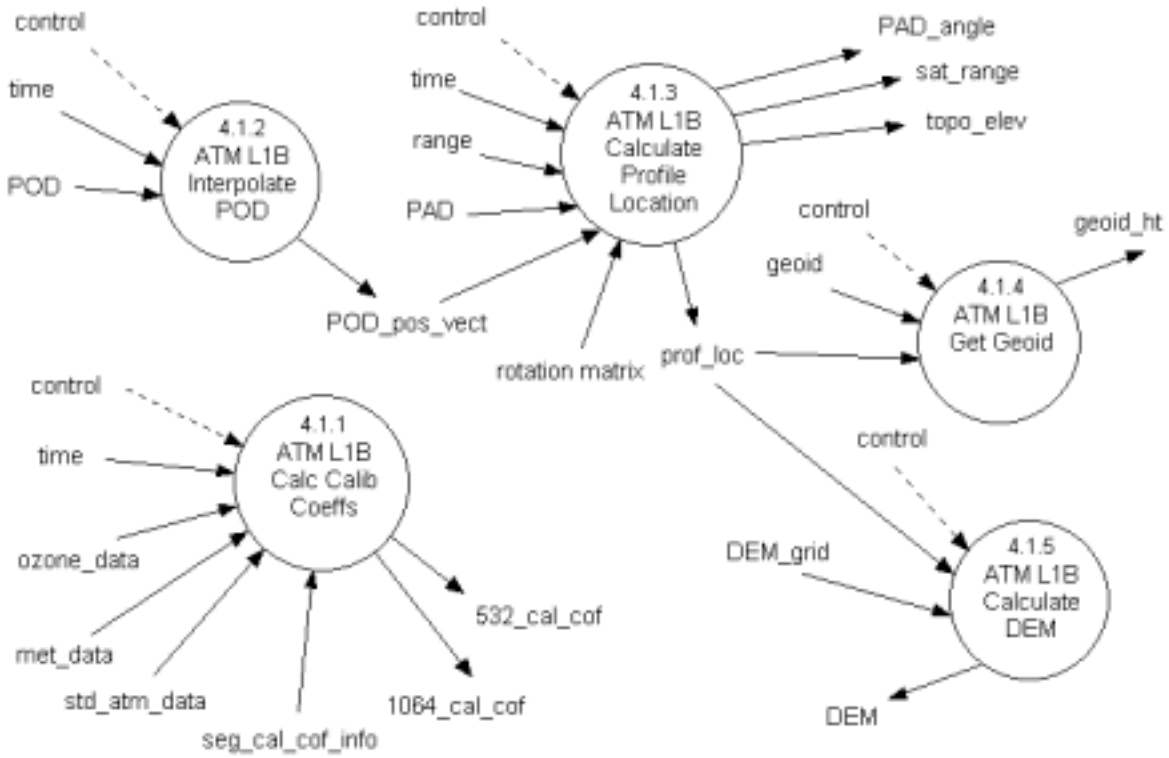


Figure 10-6 ATM L1B Calculate Calibration Coefficients, Profile Locations, and DEM Subprocesses

10.6.1.1.4 ATM L1B Get Geoid (C_GetGeoid)

Utilizes the profile location to generate the geoid height at that location. This is a common routine used by several processes. The geoid height is used to compute the satellite range to geoid.

10.6.1.1.5 ATM L1B Calculate DEM (E_CalcDEM)

Utilizes the profile location to generate the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) height at that location. This is a common routine used by several processes.

10.6.1.2 ATM L1B Backscatter Subprocesses

The ATM L1B Calculate Backscatter Cross Section Profiles process is divided into four subprocesses. Following is a description of each subprocess

10.6.1.2.1 ATM L1B Interpolate Met Data (A_interp_met)

Interpolates and combines meteorological (met) data and standard atmosphere data to generate met profiles at 1 second. Standard atmosphere data are used to augment the met data at higher altitudes and are used for the entire output profile if met data are unavailable.

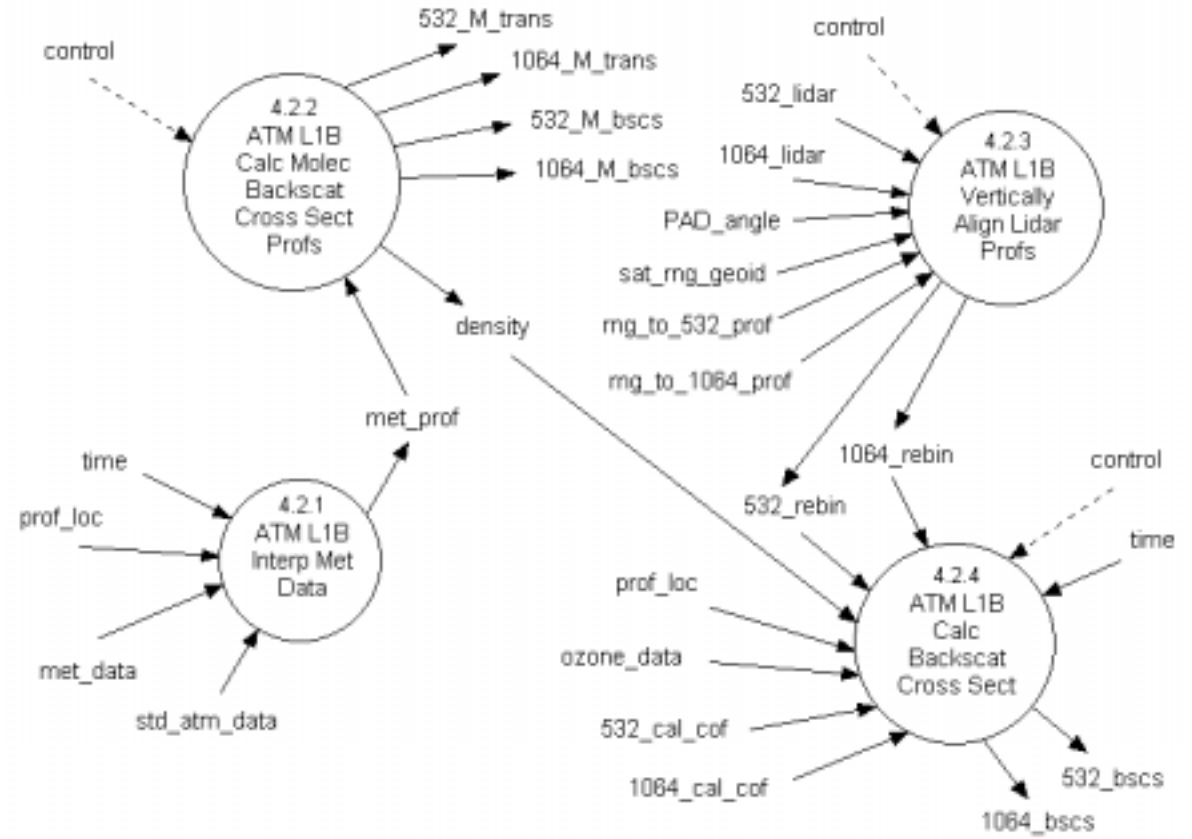


Figure 10-7 ATM L1B Backscatter Subprocesses

10.6.1.2.2 ATM L1B Calculate Molecular Backscatter Cross Sections (A_mbscs)

Utilizes met profiles at 1 second to create 532 nm and 1064 nm molecular transmission profiles and backscatter cross section profiles at 1 second.

10.6.1.2.3 ATM L1B Vertically Align Profiles (A_rebin_lid)

Combines and vertically aligns 532 nm and 1064 nm lidar signals to create lidar profiles at 5 Hz and 40 Hz. For 532 nm, the 5 Hz profiles range from 41 to -1 km below the surface. For 1064 nm, the 5 Hz profiles range from 20 to -1 km below the surface. In both wavelengths, the 40 Hz profiles range from 10 to -1 km below the surface.

10.6.1.2.4 ATM L1B Calculate Backscatter Cross Section Profiles (A_bscs)

Calibrates the 532 nm and 1064 nm lidar profiles by the backscatter calibration coefficients to create the attenuated backscatter cross section profiles at 5 Hz and 40 Hz. If the 532 nm backscatter signal is saturated, it is an option to replace it with the corresponding 1064 nm backscatter value.

10.6.1.3 ATM L1B QA Statistics and WriteATM Subprocesses

The ATM L1B Create QA Statistics and Write ATM process is divided into two sub-processes. Following is a description of each subprocess

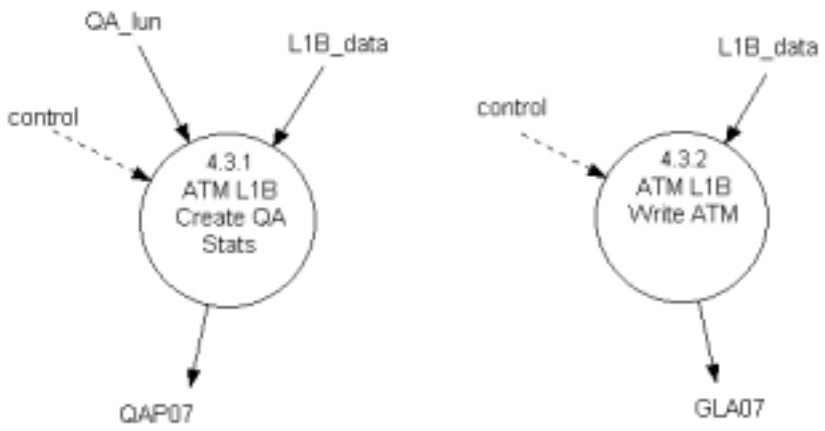


Figure 10-8 ATM L1B QA Statistics and WriteATM Subprocesses

10.6.1.3.1 ATM L1B Create QA Statistics (A_qa_G7)

Creates Level 1B QA statistics for the granule and outputs them to the QAP07 QA product file.

10.6.1.3.2 ATM L1B Write Atmosphere (WriteAtm)

Writes Level 1B data to the GLA07 data product file.

10.6.1.4 ATM L1B L2 Buffer 20 Seconds Subprocess

The ATM L2 Buffer 20 Seconds process is a single process. Following is a description

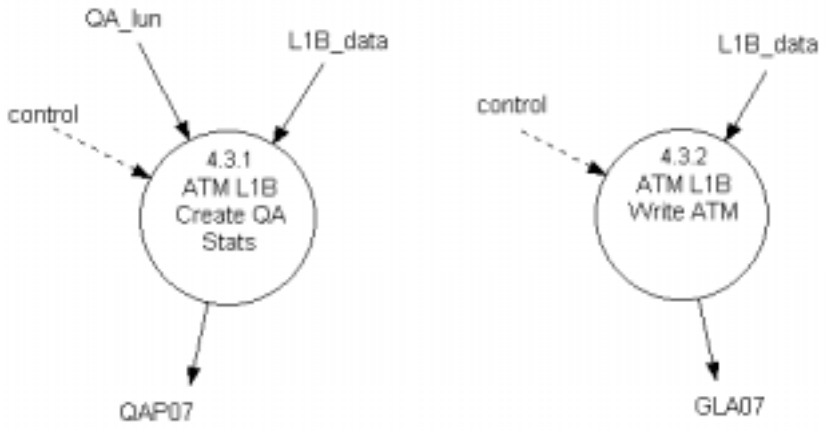


Figure 10-9 ATM L1B QA Statistics and WriteATM Subprocesses

10.6.1.4.1 ATM L2 Buffer 20 seconds (A_buff_data)

Buffers Level 1B data for 20 seconds for input into the Level 2 processing. This is necessary because lidar signals need to be collected for 20 seconds for high altitude aerosol detection. Twenty seconds of data are buffered irrespective of time gaps between data records.

10.6.1.5 ATM L2 Calculate Layer Heights Subprocesses

The ATM L2 Calculate Layer Heights process is divided into three subprocesses. Following is a description of each subprocess:

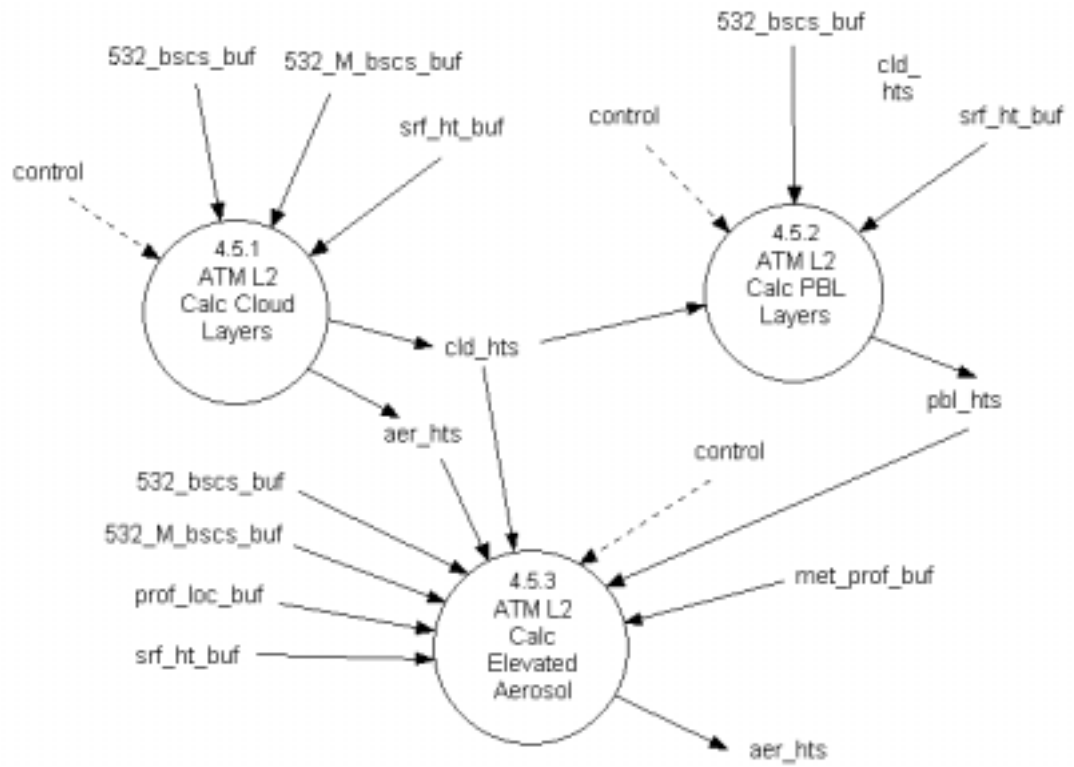


Figure 10-10 ATM L2: Cloud / Aerosol Layer Heights Subprocesses

10.6.1.5.1 ATM L2 Calculate Cloud Layers (A_cld_lays)

Detects cloud layer heights and ground heights at once per 4 seconds, 1 second, 5 Hz, and 40 Hz. Up to 10 cloud layers may be detected below 20 km, except at the 40 Hz resolution where up to 1 layer may be detected under 4 km. Layers may only be detected at the higher resolutions if they were detected at the lower resolutions. A cloud / aerosol discrimination routine discriminates some of the layers detected at once per 4 seconds as elevated aerosol layers.

10.6.1.5.2 ATM L2 Calculate PBL Layer (A_pbl_lay)

Detects planetary boundary layer (PBL) heights and ground heights at once per 4 seconds and 5 Hz.

10.6.1.5.3 ATM L2 Calculate Elevated Aerosol Layers (A_aer_lays)

Detects elevated aerosol layer heights. Up to 3 aerosol layers may be detected above 20 km at once per 20 seconds, while up to 5 aerosol layers may be detected below 20 km at once per 4 seconds. It is an option whether to use this algorithm to detect aerosol layers below 20 km or to keep the aerosol layers detected by the cloud detection algorithm.

10.6.1.6 ATM L2 Calculate Optical Properties

The ATM L2 Calculate Optical Properties process is a single process. Following is a description:.

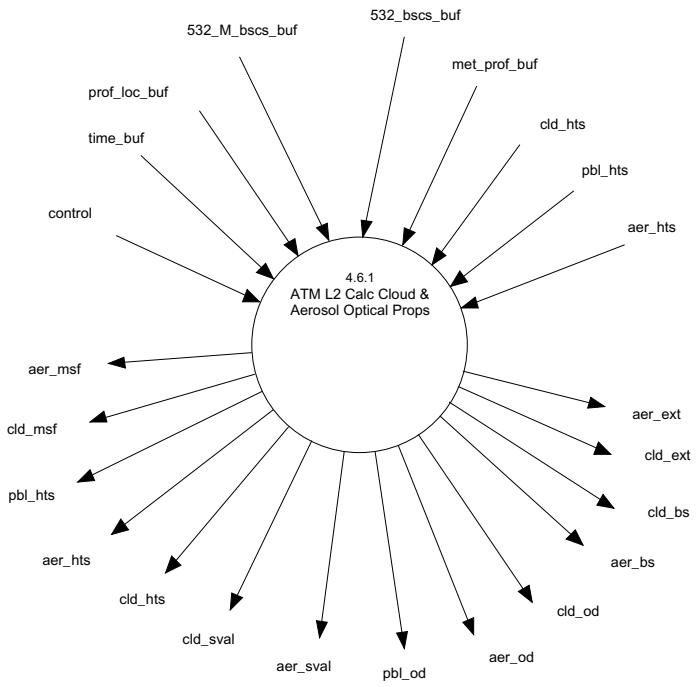


Figure 10-11 Atmosphere Subsystem: Optical Properties Subprocesses

10.6.1.6.1 ATM L2 Calculate Aerosol Optical Properties (A_aer_opt_prop)

Creates cloud and aerosol backscatter and extinction cross section profiles, and cloud, PBL, and aerosol optical depths. Cloud data are created at 1 second while PBL and elevated aerosol data are created at once per 4 seconds. Optical depths for up to 10 cloud layers are calculated, while up to 8 elevated aerosol optical depths are created.

10.6.1.7 ATM L2 QA Statistics and WriteATM Subprocesses

The ATM L2 Create QA Statistics and Write ATM process is divided into two subprocesses. Following is a description of each subprocess

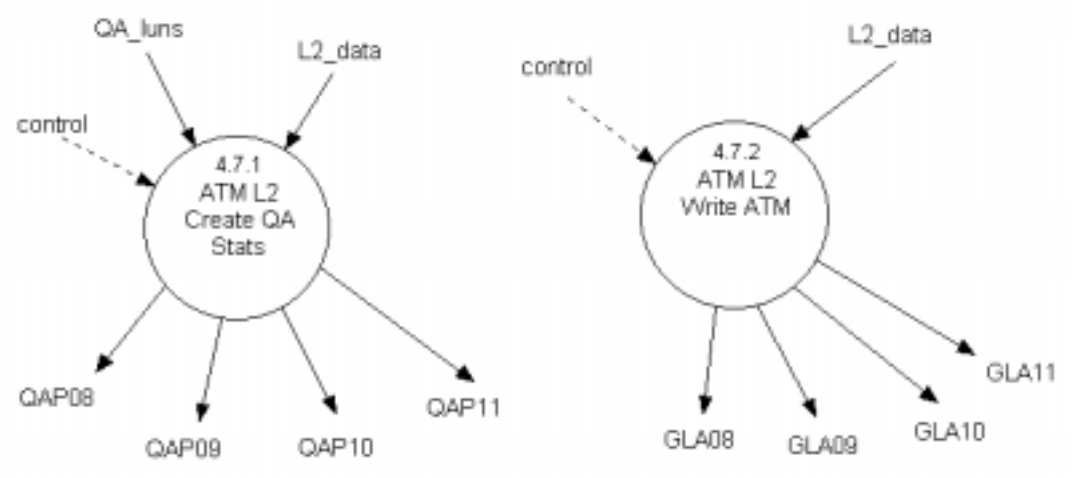


Figure 10-12 ATM L2 QA Statistics and WriteATM Subprocesses

10.6.1.7.1 ATM L2 Create QA Statistics (A_qa_G7)

Creates Level 2 QA statistics for the granule and outputs them to the QAP08-11 QA product files.

10.6.1.7.2 ATM L1B Write Atmosphere (WriteAtm)

Writes Level 2 data to the GLA08-11 data product files. Data products GLA08-11 are always created together. Aerosol layer heights are written to GLA08, cloud layer heights are written to GLA09, cloud and aerosol backscatter and extinction profiles are written to GLA10, and cloud and aerosol optical depths are written to GLA11.

10.6.2 Structure Charts

The following structure charts illustrate the organization of the atmosphere computations software modules. Modules are called top to bottom and from left to right. Input variables point downwards to the modules that are receiving them while output variables point upwards from the module which created them. Control is not an argument, but indicates which modules are only selectively called by the atmosphere manager for partial reprocessing.

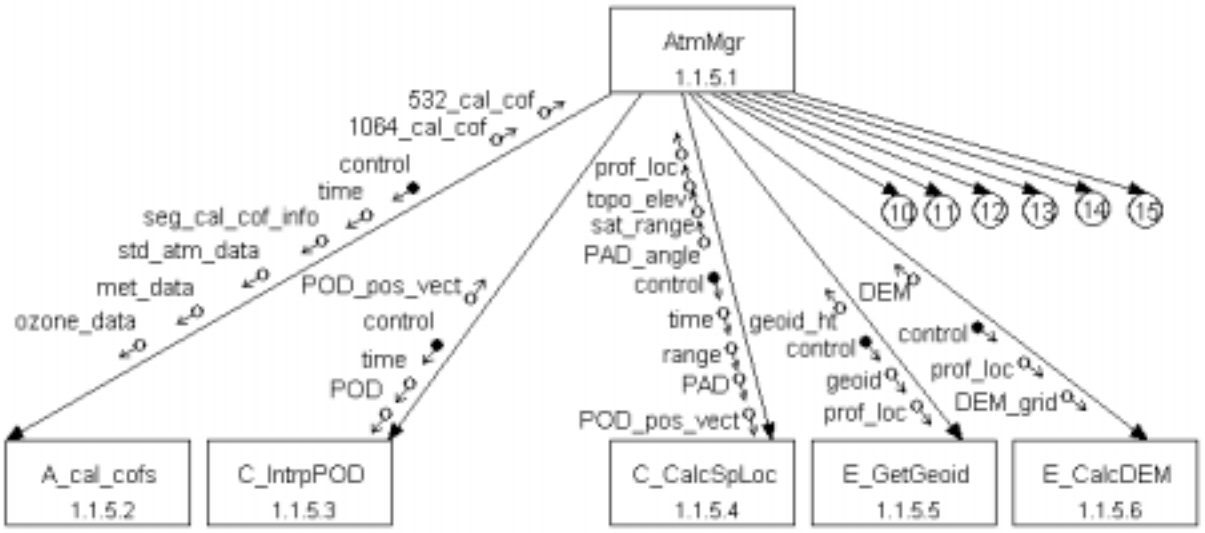


Figure 10-13 ATM Calibration Coefficient / Profile Location / DEM Modules

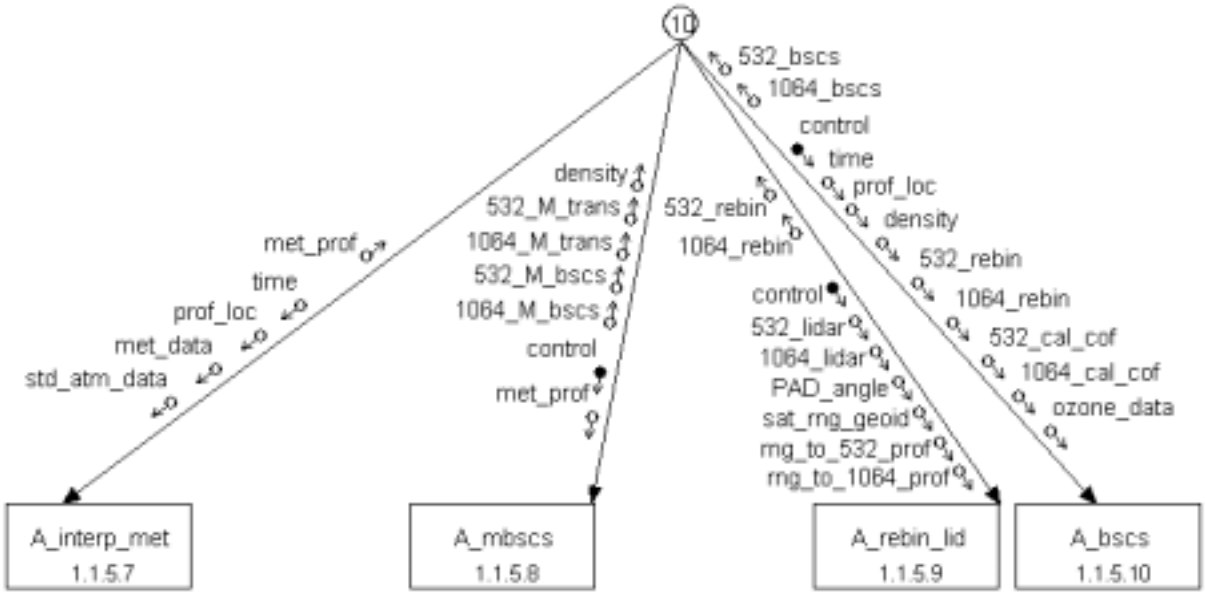


Figure 10-14 ATM Backscatter Modules

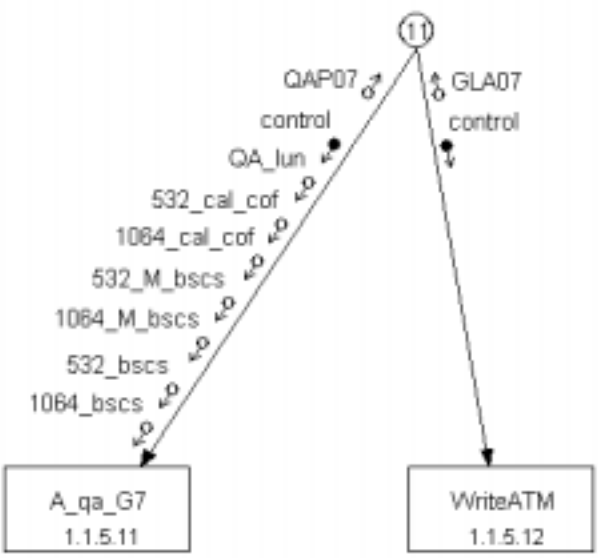


Figure 10-15 ATM L1B QA Statistics / Write ATM Modules

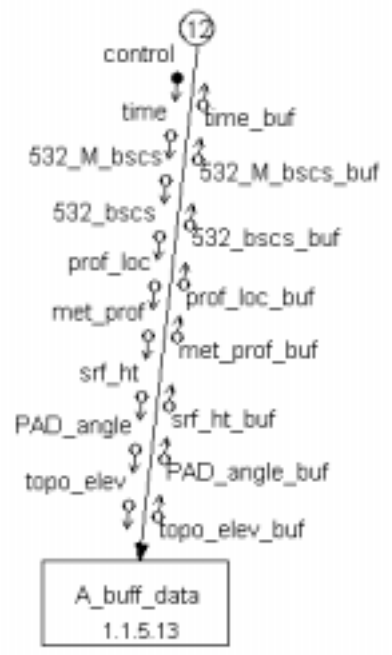


Figure 10-16 ATM 20 sec Buffering Module

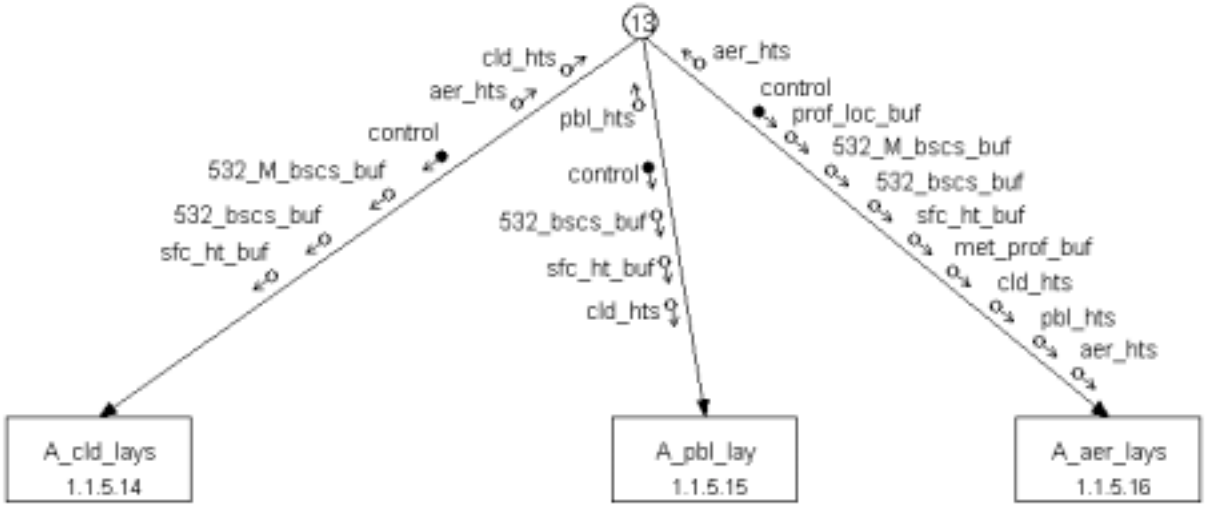


Figure 10-17 ATM Cloud / Aerosol Layer Heights Modules

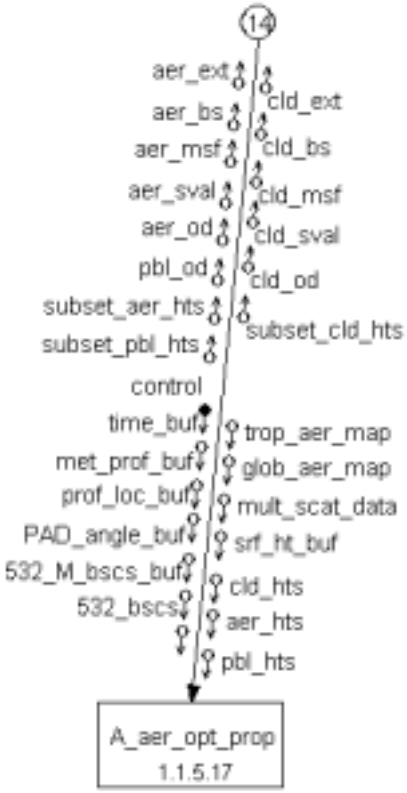


Figure 10-18 ATM Optical Properties Module

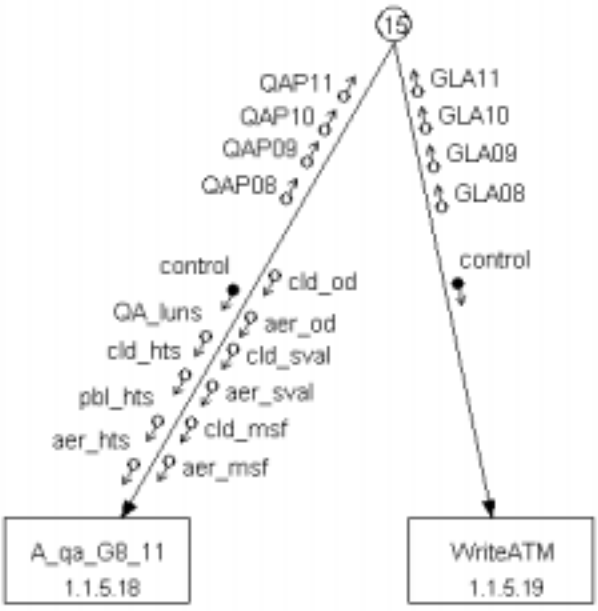


Figure 10-19 L2 QA Statistics / Write ATM Modules

Section 11

GLAS_Alt

GLAS_Alt is a core GSAS PGE. It uses the Waveform and Elevation subsystems to create GLAS Level 1B and 2 data from the Level 1 GLAS altimetry data products. GLAS_Alt will read the GLA01 file created by GLAS_L1A to create the GLA05, GLA06, and GLA12-15 products. GLAS_Alt can also read the GLA05 file which it created in a separate processing scenario to create GLA06 and GLA12-15. Additionally, GLAS_Alt can read the GLA05 and GLA06 files created in a separate processing scenario to generate GLA12-15.

11.1 Function

GLAS_Alt comprises both the Waveform and Elevation subsystems.

The Level 1B Waveforms subsystem computes the geolocation, and produces waveform-based information required to produce the elevation products (GLA05).

The Levels 1B and 2 Elevation Computation subsystem generates all elevation Standard Data Products, associated Processing Quality Assessment data, and related computations. The Level 1B subsystem creates parameters for a Level 1B time-ordered global product (GLA06) with a geodetically corrected surface elevation using the same standard algorithm used for ice sheet regions. The Level 2 subsystem determines region specific (ice sheet, sea ice, land, and ocean regions) elevation parameters for Level 2 time-ordered regional products (GLA12, GLA13, GLA14, and GLA15).

11.2 Design Approach

The following design criteria are specific to GLAS_Alt

- GLAS_Alt fully uses the standard routines from the model GSAS PGE.
- GLAS_Alt can perform partial processing. However, since the Elevations subsystem needs data from GLA05, it is not possible to create GLA12-15 with only GLA06 as an input.
- All products are output at one record per 1 sec. However, GLA12-15 are only written when the footprint location falls within the respective regional mask.
- ANC01 meteorological data sets are required at times before and after the time of the input product data.

11.3 Input and Output Files

Table 11-1 lists the required inputs to GLAS_Alt. Table 11-2 lists the outputs created by GLAS_Alt. See the GLAS Data Products Specifications Volumes or GLAS Science

Data Management Plan for details regarding the these files. Those files which are only required by specific subsystems are noted within the table..

Table 11-1 GLAS_Alt Inputs

File Spec	Type	Source	Short Description
anc01*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	met_util	Meteorological subset files. Data sets at times before and after the time of the profile are interpolated to the time of the profile. If either of the ANC01 data sets are missing, then the available ANC01 data set is used without interpolation. If no ANC01 data sets are available, then standard atmosphere data are used instead.
anc07*_00.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Error file.
anc07*_01.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Global constants file.
anc07*_03.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Waveform constants file. *Waveform only
anc07*_04.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Elevations constant file. *Elevation only
anc08*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	UTexas	Precision Orbit file.
anc09*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	UTexas	Precision Attitude file.
anc12*_00.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Coarse DEM file *Elevation only.
anc12*_01.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Fine DEM file *Elevation only.
anc13*.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Geoid file *Elevation only.
anc16*.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Load tide file *Elevation only.
anc17*.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Ocean tide file *Elevation only.
anc24*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	UTexas	Rotation Matrix file.
anc27*_00.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Coarse Regional mask file.
anc27*_01.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Fine Regional mask file.
Control File	Control	ISIPS Operations	Control file.
gla01*_.dat	Level-1A Product	GLAS_L1A	L1A Altimetry product file. *Waveform only

Table 11-1 GLAS_Alt Inputs

File Spec	Type	Source	Short Description
gla05*_.dat	Level-1B Product	GLAS_Alt	L1B Waveform product file. *Elevation only
gla06*_.dat	Level-1B Product	GLAS_Alt	L1A Elevation product file. *Elevation only

Table 11-2 GLAS_Alt Outputs

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
gla05*.dat	L1B Alt Product	Archive/GLAS_Alt	The level 1B waveform parameterization product file. Contains the output from the waveform characterization procedure and other parameters required to calculate surface slope and relief characteristics.
gla06*.dat	L2 Alt Product	Archive/GLAS_Alt	L1B elevation data product file. Contains the surface elevation, surface roughness assuming no slope, surface slope assuming no roughness and geodetic and atmospheric corrections for the range.
gla12*.dat	L2 Alt Product	Archive	L2 ice sheet altimetry product file. Contains the ice sheet elevation and elevation distribution calculated from algorithms fine-tuned for ice sheet returns.
gla13*.dat	L2 Alt Product	Archive	L2 sea ice altimetry product file. Contains the sea ice freeboard and sea ice roughness calculated from algorithms fine-tuned for sea ice returns.
gla14*.dat	L2 Alt Product	Archive	L2 land altimetry product file. Contains the land elevation and land elevation distribution calculated from algorithms fine-tuned for land returns.
gla15*.dat	L2 Alt Product	Archive	L2 ocean altimetry product file. Contains ocean elevation and small-scale roughness calculated from algorithms fine-tuned for ocean returns.
qap05*.dat	L1B Alt Quality	QA	L1B waveform parameterization quality file.

Table 11-2 GLAS_Alt Outputs (Continued)

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
qap06*.dat	L2 Alt Quality	QA	L2 elevation data quality file.
qap12*.dat	L2 Alt Quality	QA	L2 ice sheet altimetry quality file.
qap13*.dat	L2 Alt Quality	QA	L2 sea ice altimetry quality file.
qap14*.dat	L2 Alt Quality	QA	L2 land altimetry quality file.
qap15*.dat	L2 Alt Quality	QA	L2 ocean altimetry quality file.
anc06*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	ISIPS Operations	Standard metadata/processing log file.

11.4 GLAS_Alt

Figure 11-1 shows the top-level structure chart of GLAS_Alt. The basic processing algorithm is summarized below:

- Initialize (MainInit)
- Set the local execution flags (eCntrl_Init)
- Parse the Control File (GetControl)
- Open the specified files (OpenFiles)
- Print the control file (Print_Cntl)
- Read ancillary files (ReadAnc)
- Write version info (Write_LibVer, Write_AncVer)
- Until all data are processed...
  - Execute the WF_Manager, based on Control
  - Execute the Elev_Manager, based on Control
- Close all files and generate summaries (MainWrap)

11.4.1 PGE Core Routines

PGE core routines are used exactly as defined in the Core PGE Section of this document.

- MainInit
- eCntrl_Init
- GetControl
- OpenFiles
- Print_Cntl
- Write_LibVer

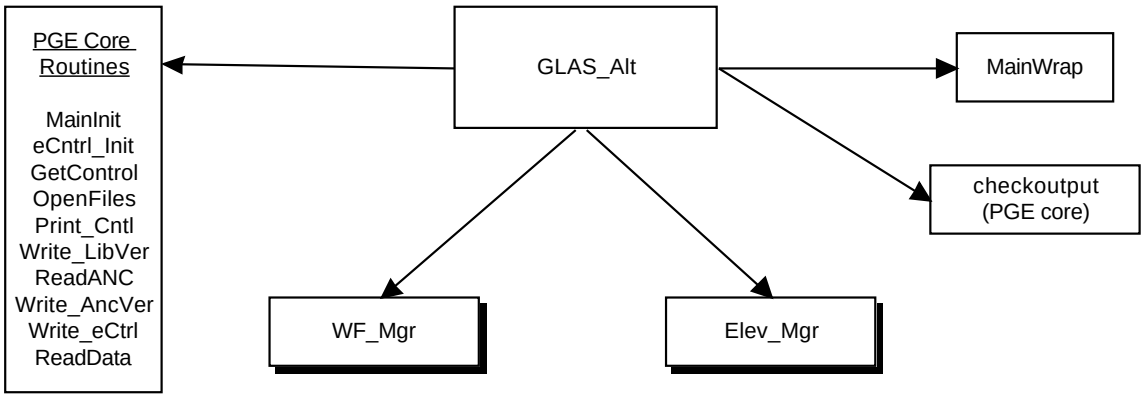


Figure 11-1 GLAS_Alt Structure Chart

- ReadANC
- Write_AncVer
- ReadData
- MainWrap

11.5 Waveform Manager (WF_Mgr)

The Atm Manager controls execution of the Waveform subsystem, passes variables from the input GLA01 product to the output GLA05 product, and handles granule start/stop. The manager controls execution of the waveform science algorithms based on flags received from GLAS_Alt. The manager is only executed if at least one of its execution flags is set. Figure 11-2 shows the WF_Mgr structure chart.

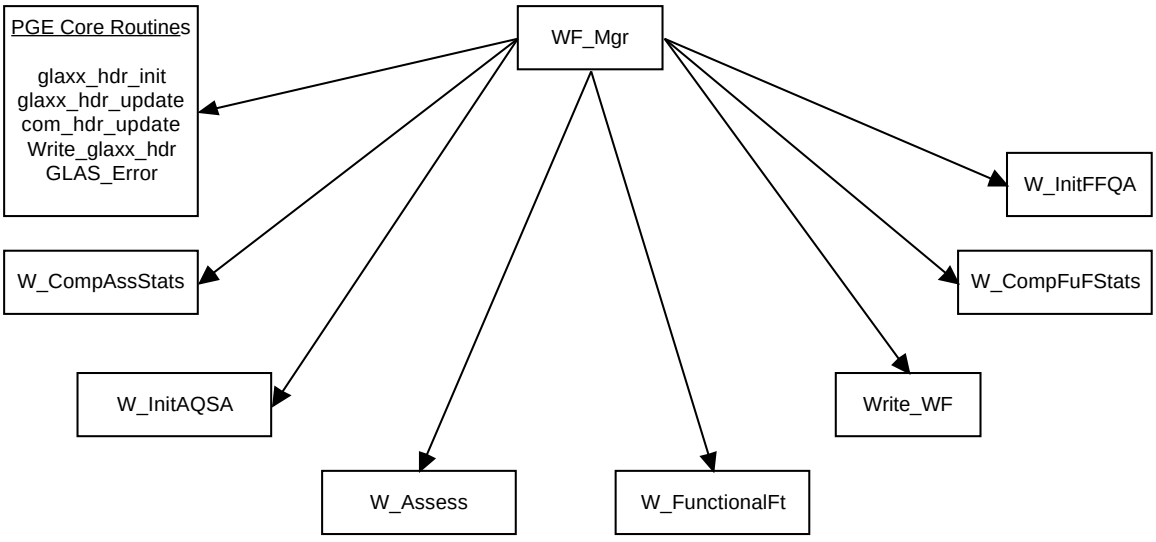


Figure 11-2 WF_Mgr Structure Chart

Figure 11-3 shows a flow chart of WF_Mgr.

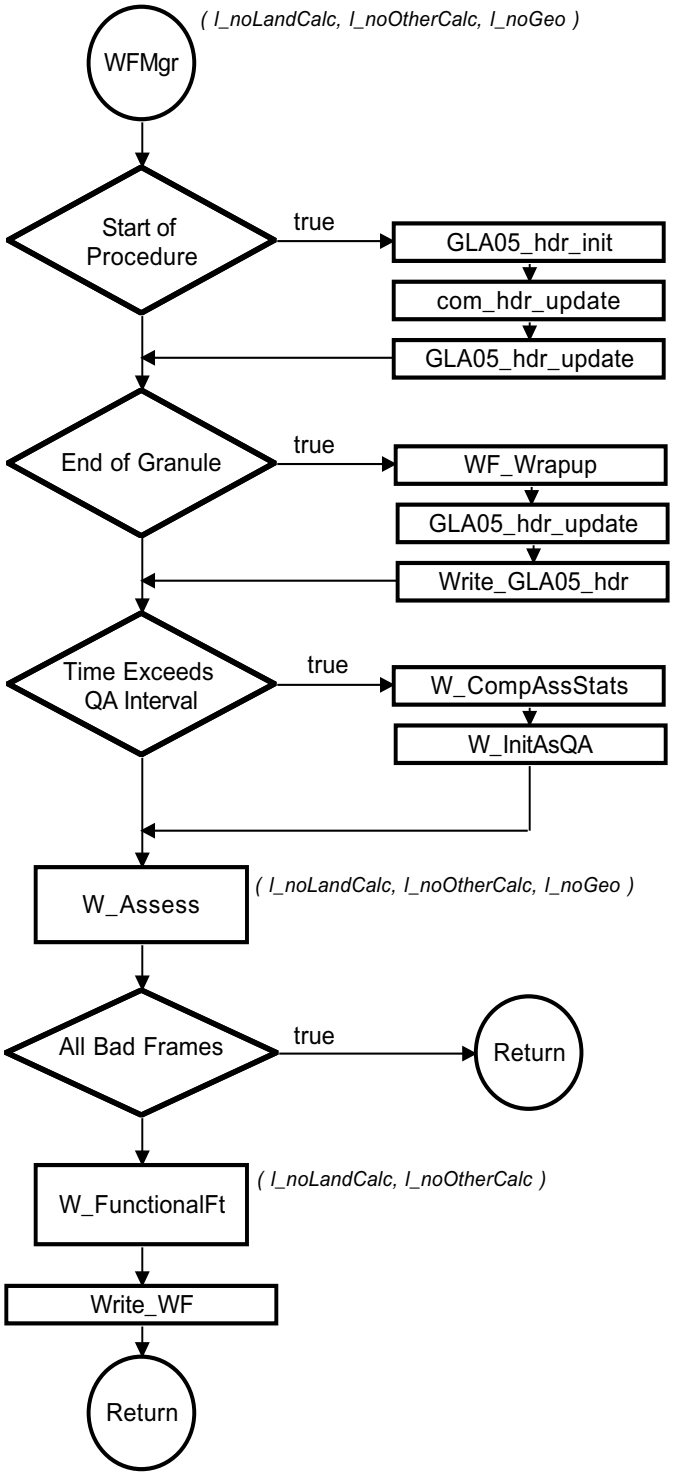


Figure 11-3 WF Manager Flowchart

WF_Mgr is passed arrays of output file control structures and execution flags. It accesses product and algorithm data directly from the requisite public data structures. Execution flags are defined in eCntl_mod; file control structures defined in the fCntl_mod component of the exec_lib, and product/algorithm data within the GLA01 and GLA05 components of the product_lib.

The first thing the manager does is check for an end-of-granule condition within each defined output file by comparing the nominal time of data (set by ReadData_mod) with the appropriate stop time within the specific file data structure. If an end-of-granule condition is detected, wrap-up and final QA routines are called and the product and QA files are closed. If another granule of the same type has been specified in the control file, the manager opens the appropriate product and QA files and loops to verify the stop time of the new granule is greater than the nominal time of data.

After checking the granule times, processing begins. The manager calls common library geolocation and DEM routines to compute position and elevation and tide routines to get tide data.

Next, the manager executes several science algorithms based on its execution flags and data availability. These algorithms are discussed in the DFD section. Each returns a flag indicating if the GLA05 data product should be written. Values which are passed directly from one product to another are set appropriately.

QA routines are called to process QA information and the WriteWF routine is called with the appropriate flags to write data to the product file. Before writing a record, WriteWF verifies that the appropriate output file exists and that the nominal time of data is greater than the start time specified in file control structure. If the nominal time is less than the start time, the data record is not written. An appropriate error message is written to ANC06 if a record is skipped.

11.6 Elevation Manager (Elev_Mgr)

The Elevation Manager controls execution of the Elevation subsystems, passes variables from the input GLA05/06 product to the output GLA06 and GLA12-15 products, and handles granule start/stop. The manager controls execution of the elevation science algorithms based on flags received from GLAS_Alt. The manager is only executed if at least one of its execution flags is set. Figure 11-4 shows the Elev_Mgr structure chart. Figure 11-5 shows a flow chart of Elev_Mgr.Elev_Mgr is passed arrays of output file control structures and execution flags. It accesses product and algorithm data directly from the requisite public data structures. Execution flags are defined in eCntl_mod; file control structures defined in the fCntl_mod component of the exec_lib, and product/algorithm data within the GLA05/06 and GLA12-15 components of the product_lib.

The first thing the manager does is check for an end-of-granule condition within each defined output file by comparing the nominal time of data (set by ReadData_mod) with the appropriate stop time within the specific file data structure. If an end-of-granule condition is detected, wrap-up and final QA routines are called and the

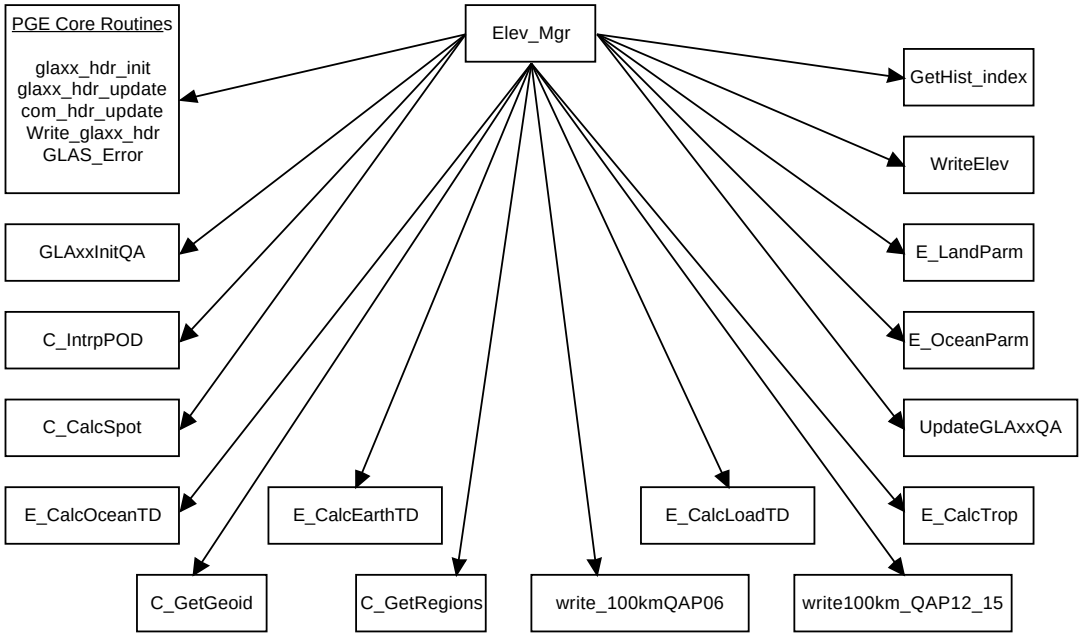


Figure 11-4 Elev_Mgr Structure Chart

product and QA files are closed. If another granule of the same type has been specified in the control file, the manager opens the appropriate product and QA files and loops to verify the stop time of the new granule is greater than the nominal time of data.

After checking the granule times, processing begins. The manager calls common library geolocation and DEM routines to compute position and elevation and tide routines to get tide data.

Next, the manager calls routines to check the surface type of the data and executes several science algorithms based on its execution flags and data availability. These algorithms are discussed in the DFD section. Each returns a flag indicating if the appropriate data product should be written. Values which are passed directly from one product to another are set appropriately.

QA routines are called to process QA information and the WriteElev routine is called with the appropriate flags to write data to the product files. Before writing a record, WriteElev verifies that the appropriate output file exists and that the nominal time of data is greater than the start time specified in file control structure. If the nominal time is less than the start time, the data record is not written. An appropriate error message is written to ANC06 if a record is skipped.

11.7 PGE/Manager Implementation Details

This section discusses specific aspects of the PGE/Manager implementation which should be addressed in more detail.

Elevation Manager Flowchart

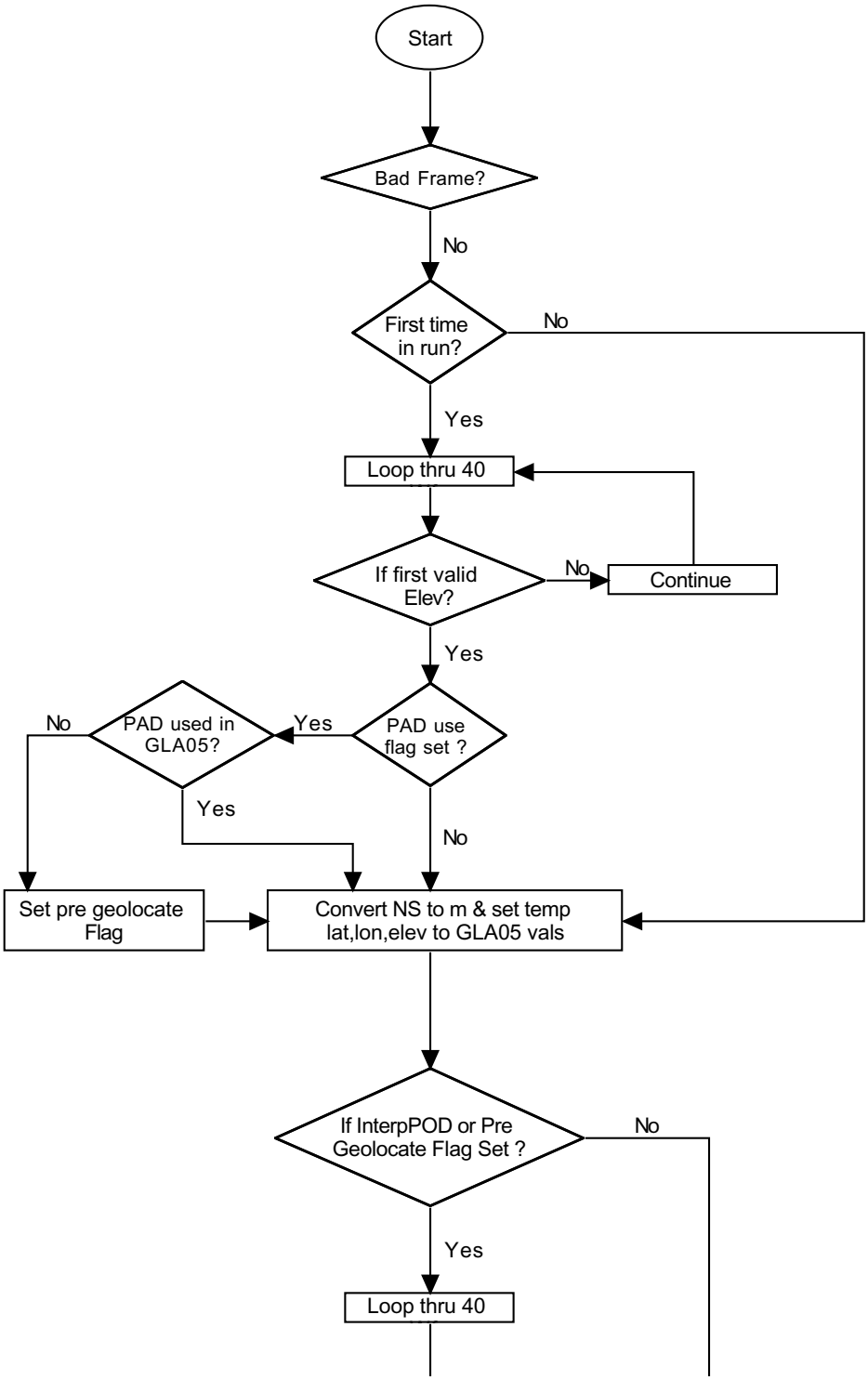


Figure 11-5 Elev_Mgr Flow Chart

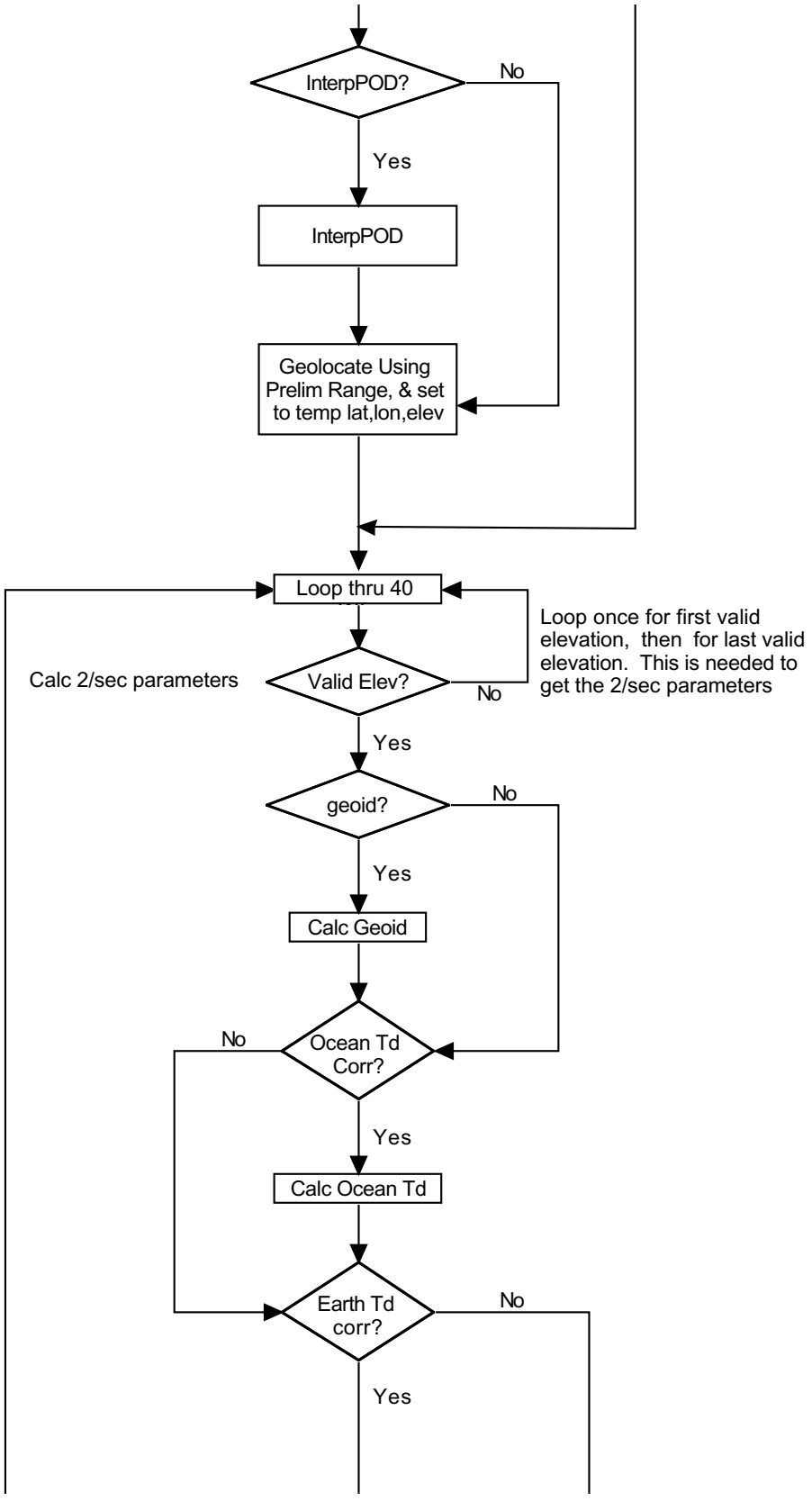


Figure 11-5 Elev_Mgr Flow Chart (Continued)

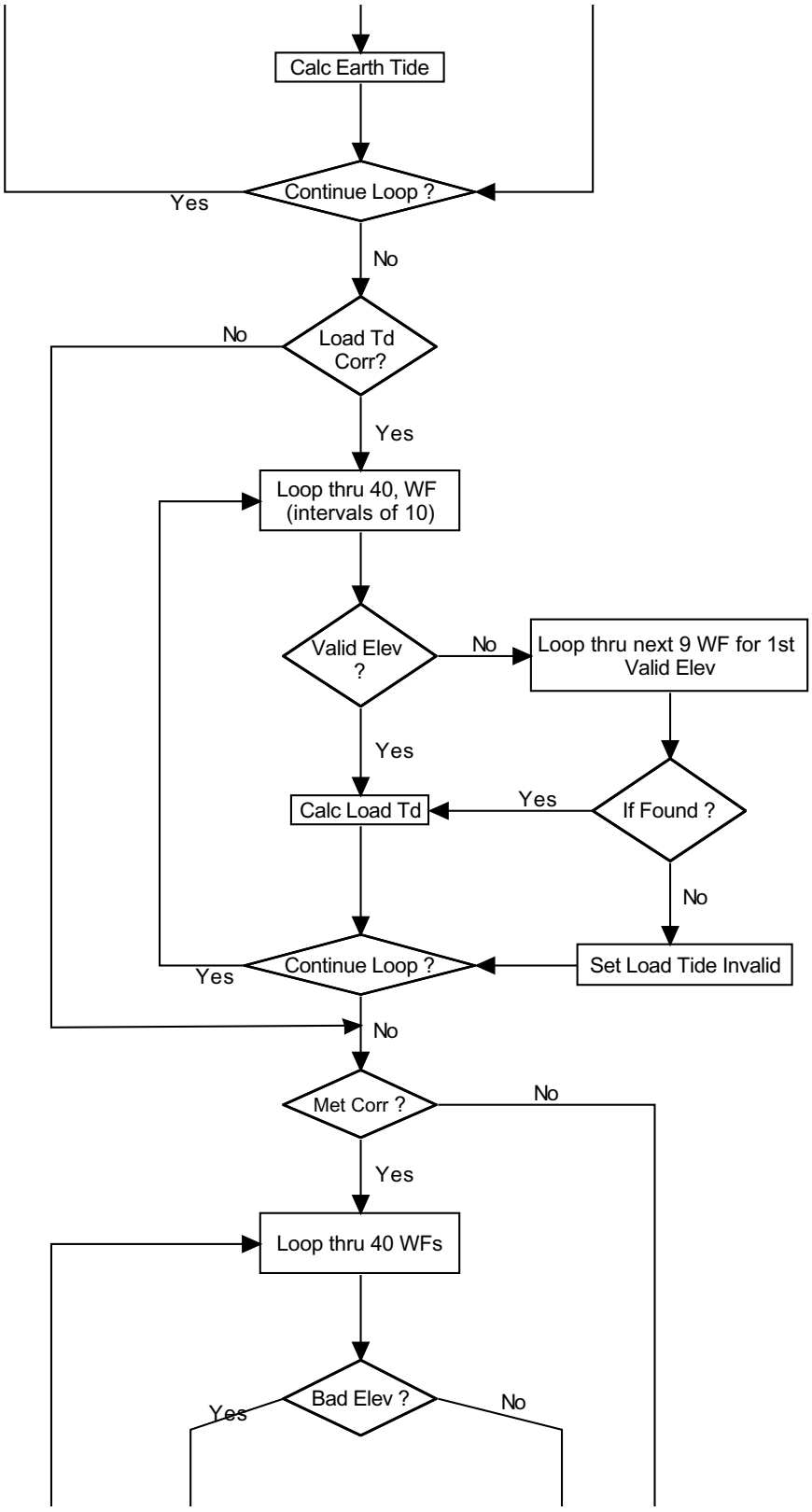


Figure 11-5 Elev_Mgr Flow Chart (Continued)

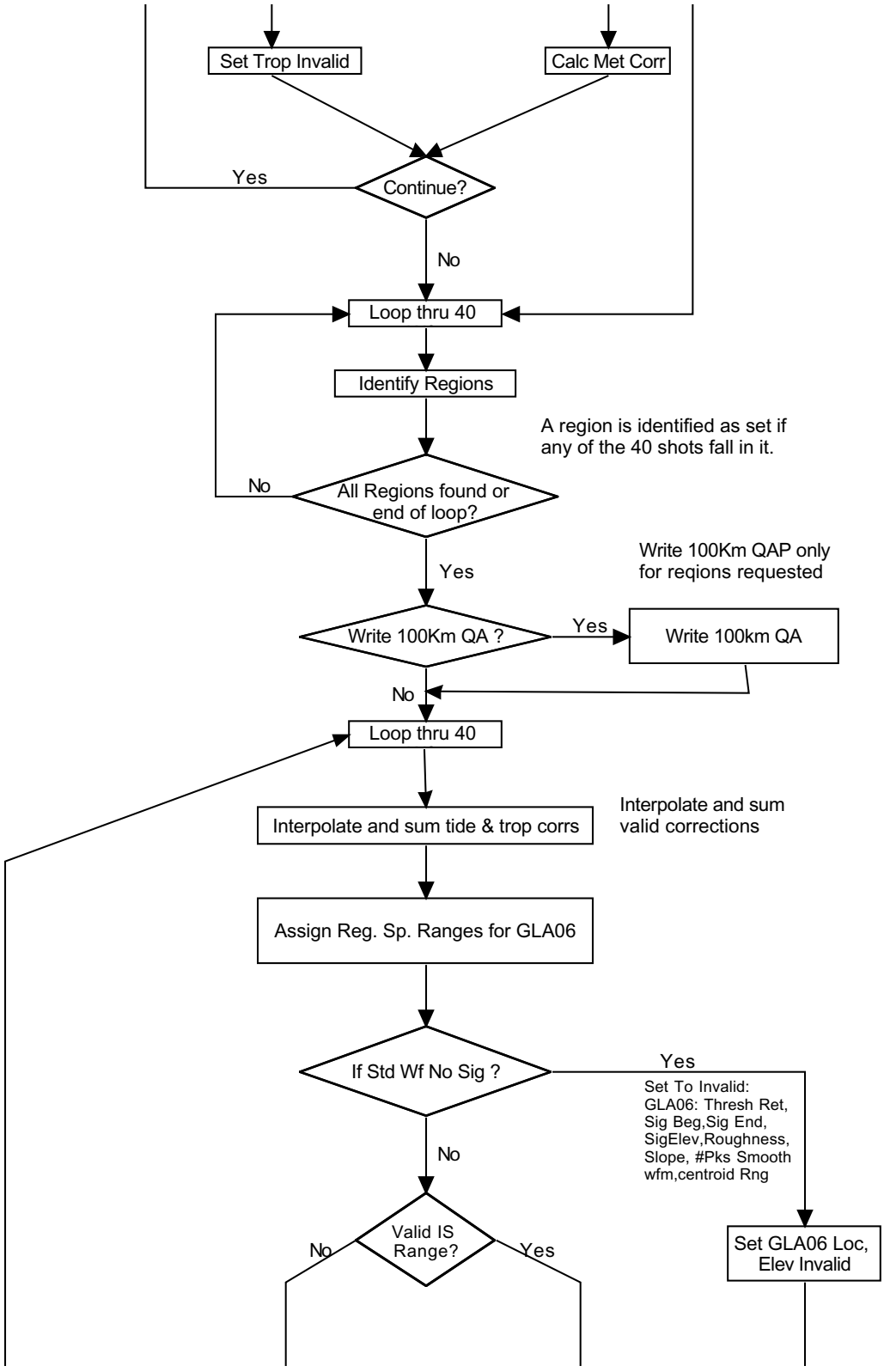


Figure 11-5 Elev_Mgr Flow Chart (Continued)

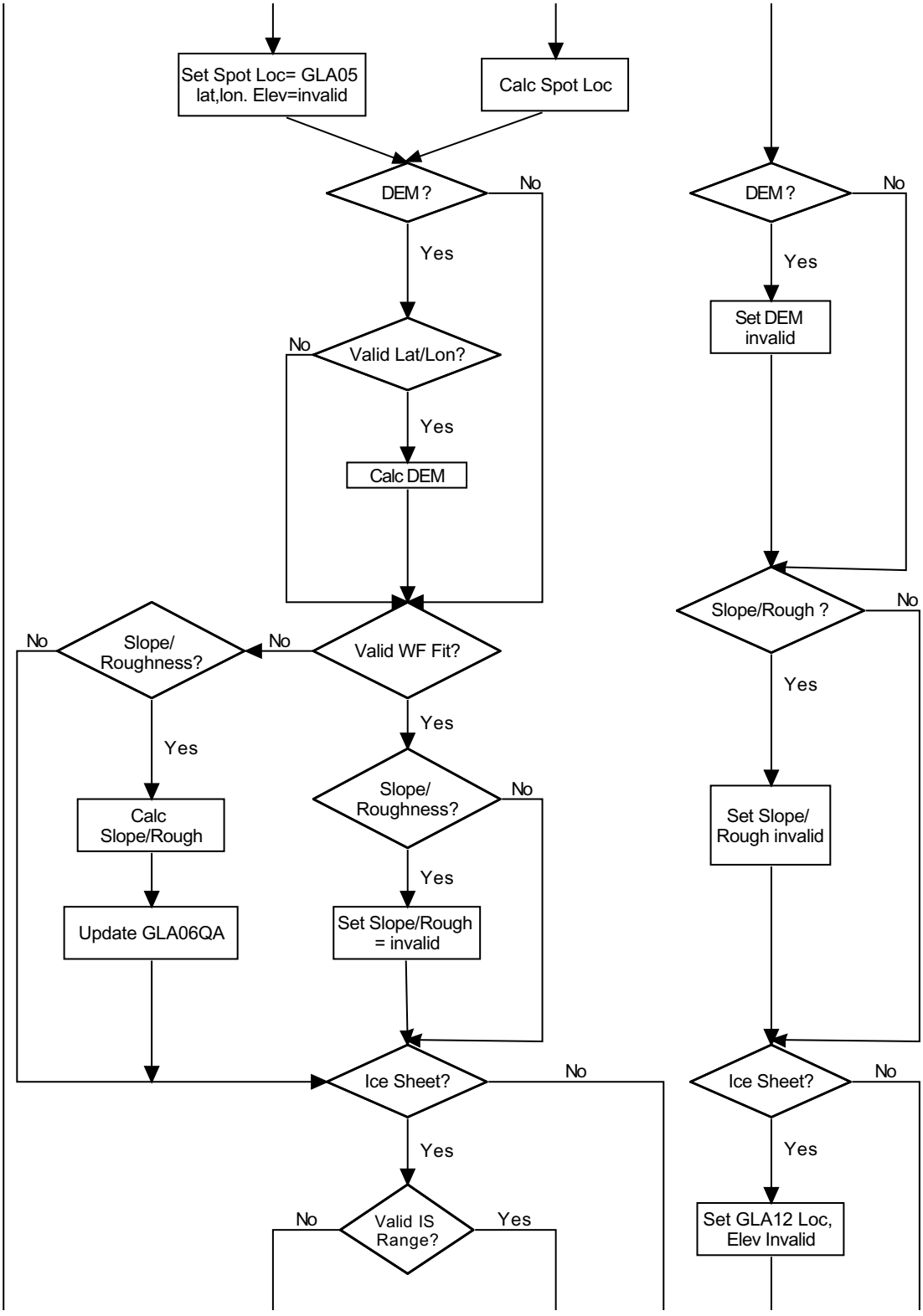


Figure 11-5 Elev_Mgr Flow Chart (Continued)

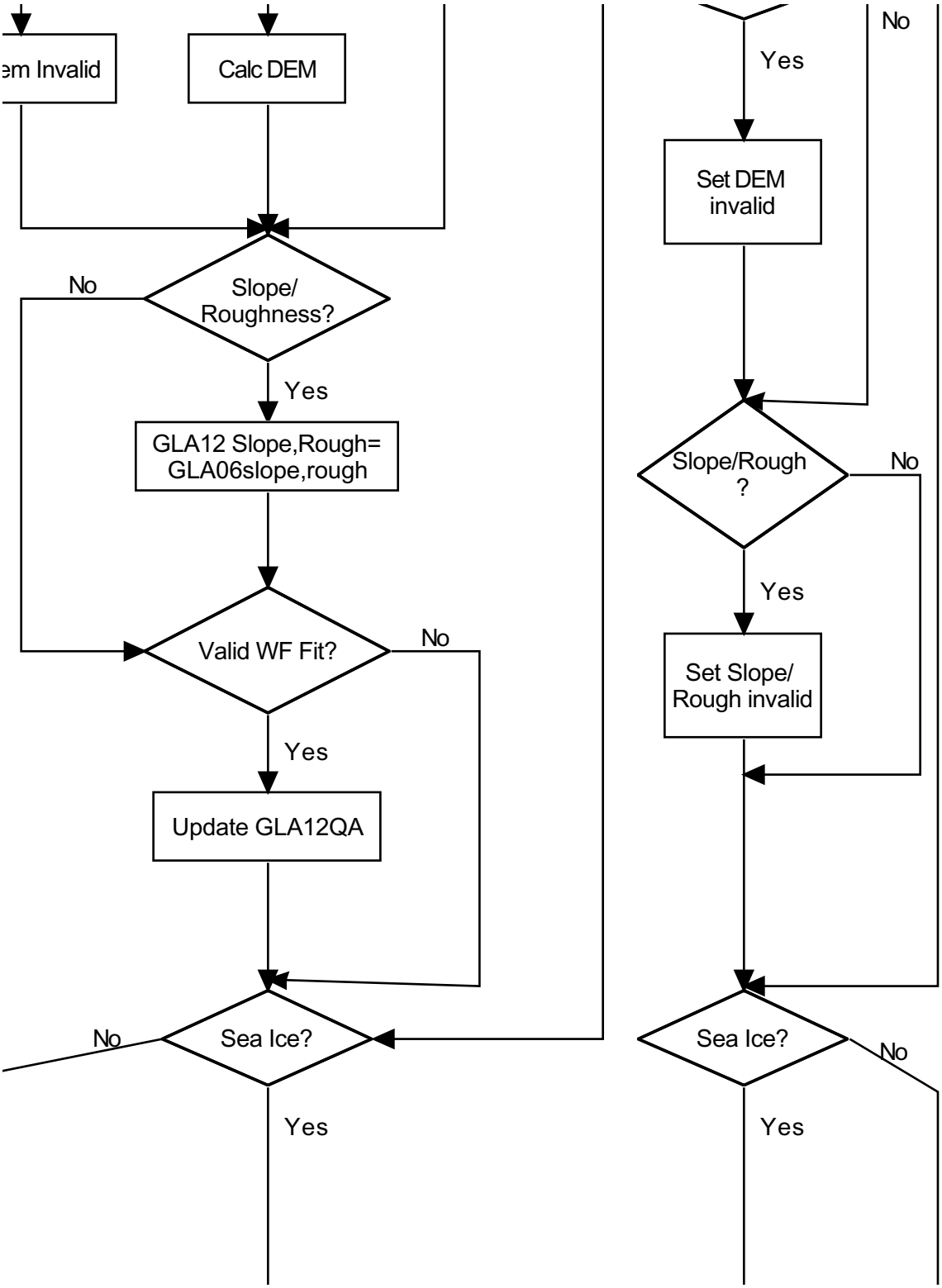


Figure 11-5 Elev_Mgr Flow Chart (Continued)

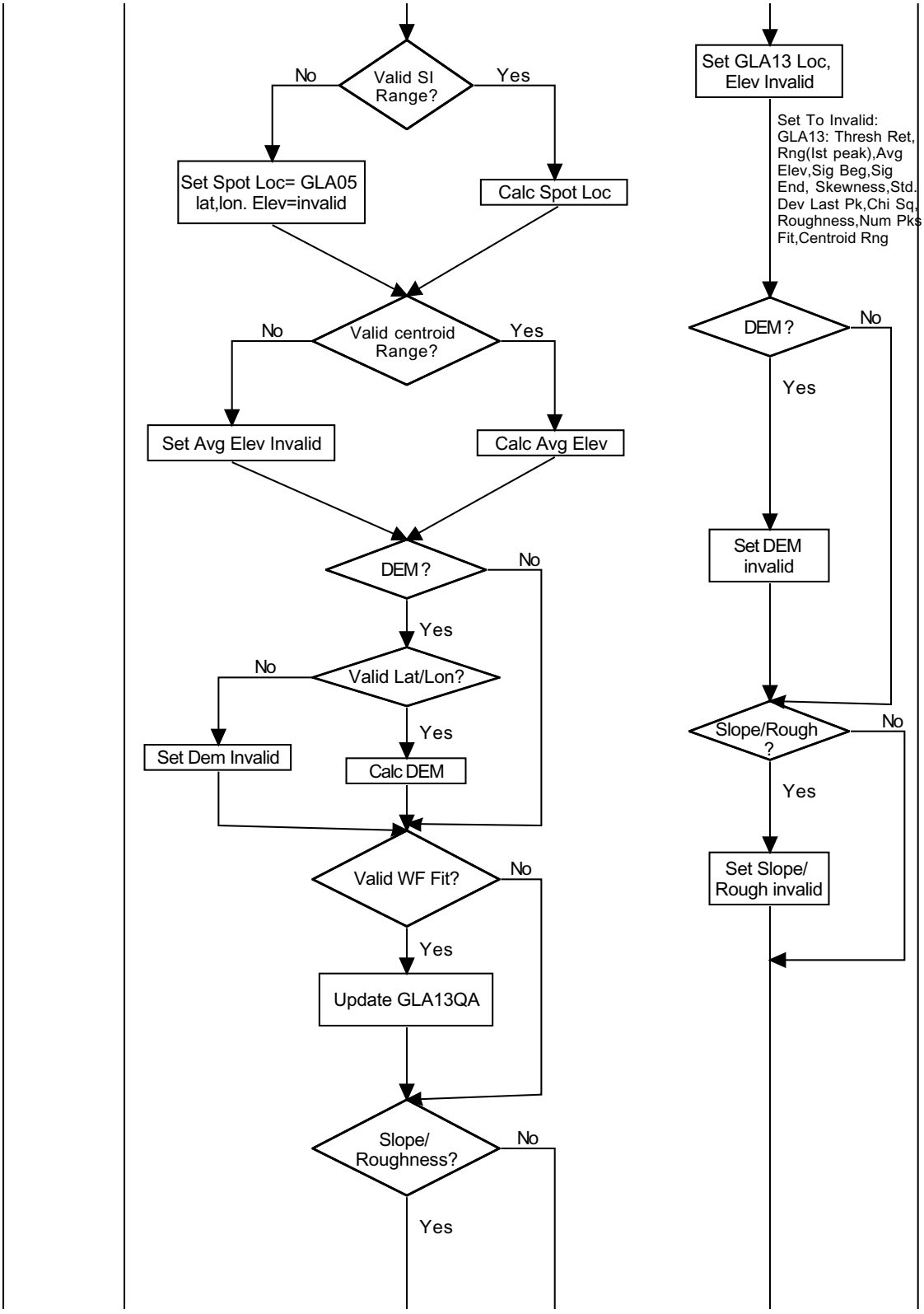


Figure 11-5 Elev_Mgr Flow Chart (Continued)

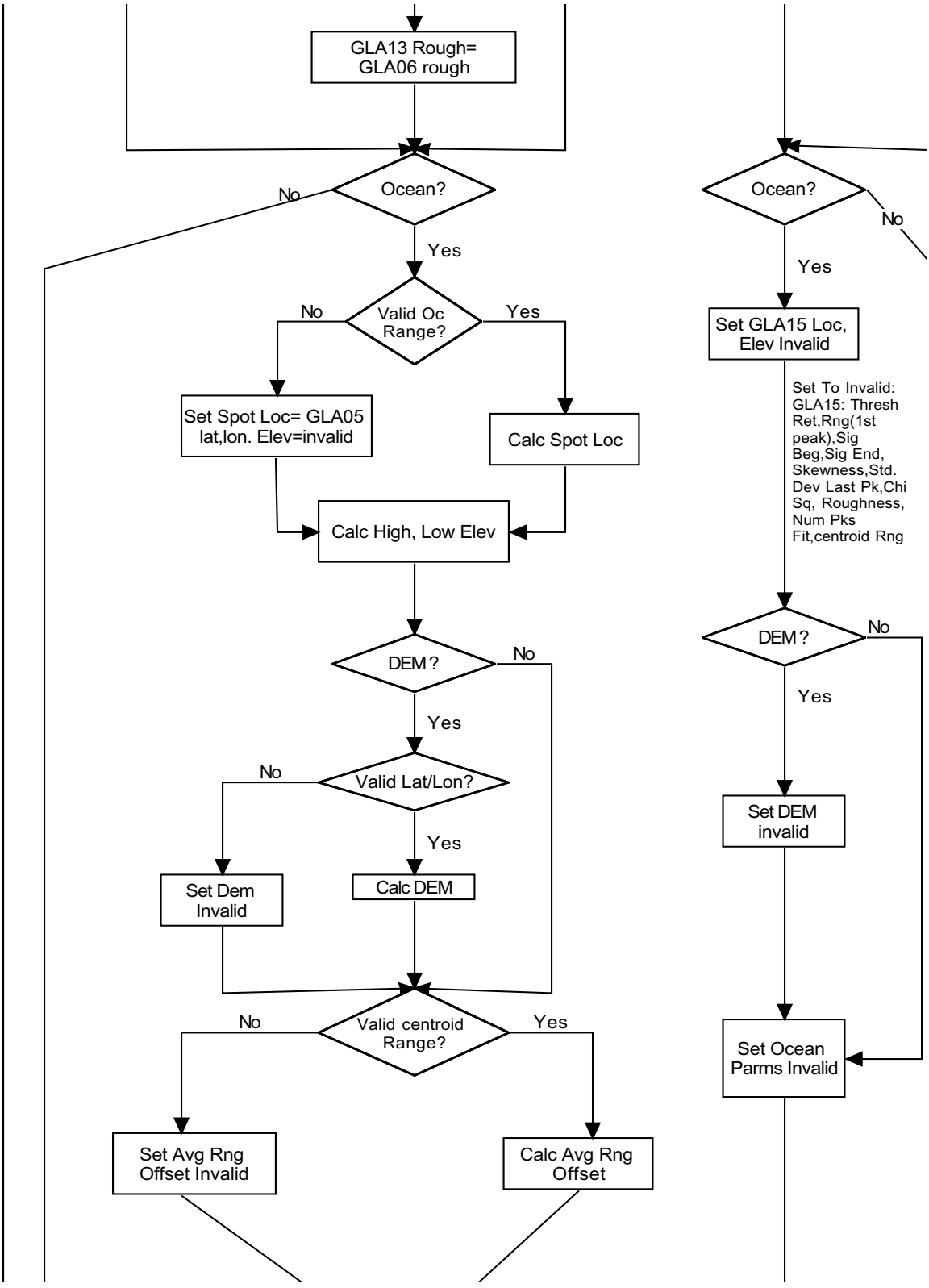


Figure 11-5 Elev_Mgr Flow Chart (Continued)

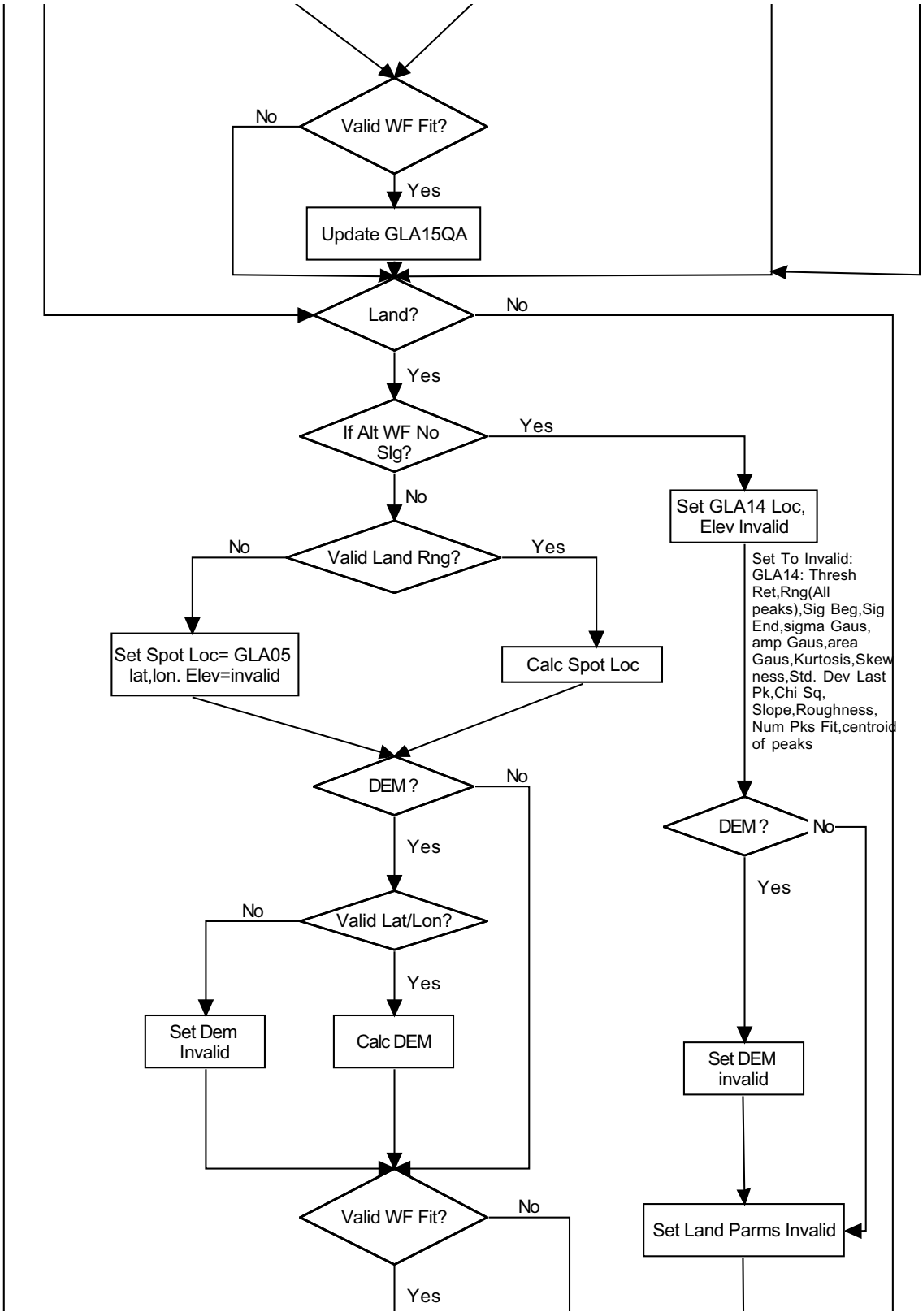


Figure 11-5 Elev_Mgr Flow Chart (Continued)

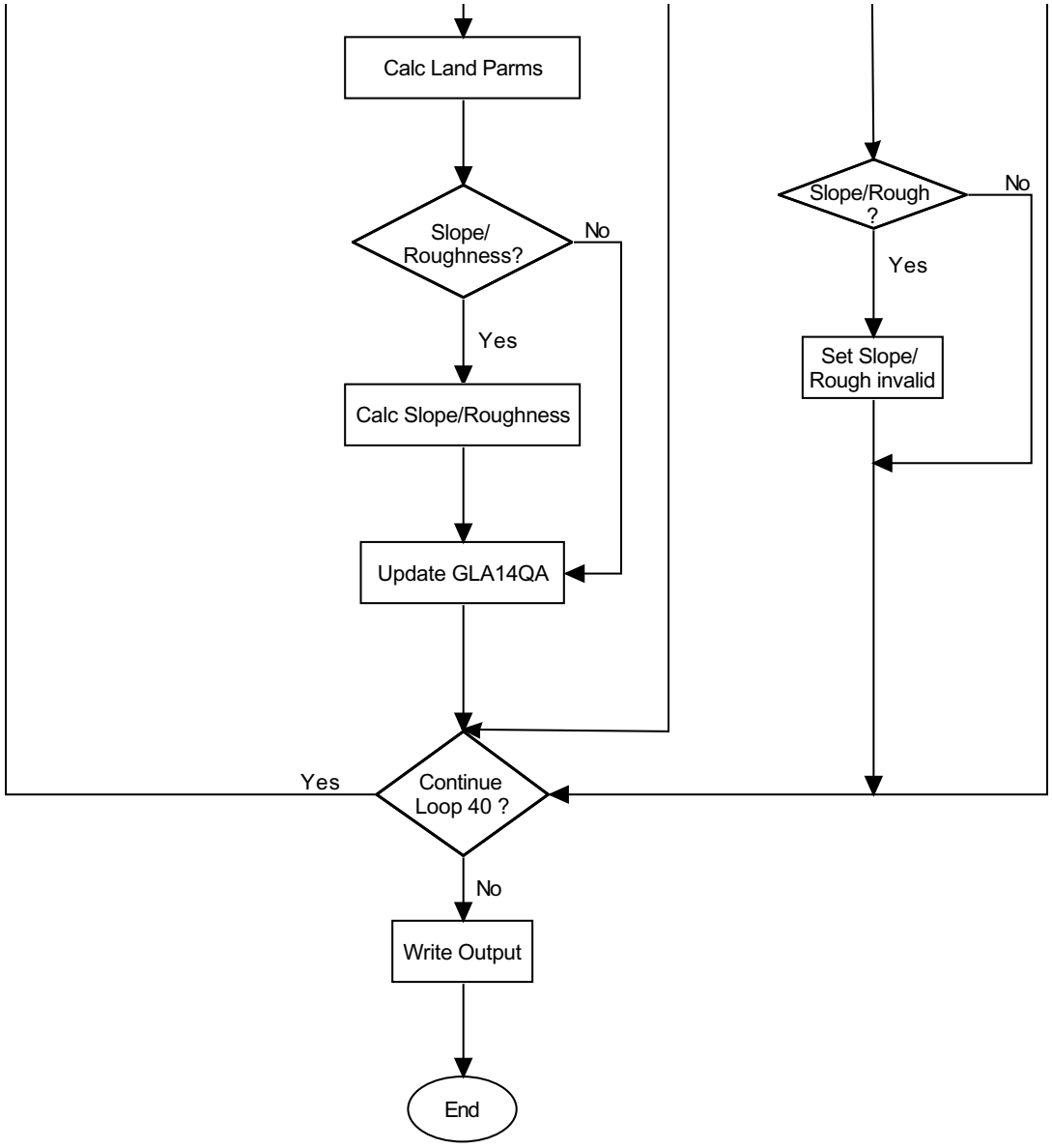


Figure 11-5 Elev_Mgr Flow Chart (Continued)

11.7.1 GLA05 Requirement

The original concept of GLAS_Alt was to enable the Elev_Mgr to create GLA12-15 directly from GLA06. However, due to data dependencies, GLA05 input is required (as well as GLA06) when creating GLA12-15.

11.8 WF_Subsystem

The Level 1B Waveforms subsystem computes the geolocation, and produces waveform-based information required to produce the elevation products (GLA05_SCF)

11.8.1 DFDs and their Descriptions

The Level 1B Waveforms subsystem is divided into two main processes (W_Assess, and W_FunctionalFt) which generate waveform-based information required to produce the elevation products (GLA05). A control flag (w_ctrl) is passed to processes W_Assess and W_FunctionalFt indicating whether processing will be land algorithm only, other-than-land algorithm only, or both, and whether the subprocess W_DetGeo will be called. In addition to producing waveform-based information, processes W_Assess and W_FunctionalFt generate QA data for inclusion in the summary information product. The following is a description of each of the processes.

11.8.1.1 Assess Waveforms (W_Assess)

.Utilizes the transmitted waveforms (r_wf_trans), received waveforms (r_wf_rec), compression ratios (i_compression), index of compression change (i_ndxCompChg), the PAD pointing vector (d_PADpntgVect), the number of gates in each waveform (i_numGinWF, normally 200 or 544), the number of waveforms in a frame (i_numWFinFrame, normally 40), the filter used by the spacecraft (d_filterOb), the UTC time of the first waveform (d_UTC1stPTime), the time increment from d_UTC1stPTime to each of the 39 other waveforms in the frame (d_dShotTime), the digitizer time of gate 1 of the transmitted pulse (d_TimeGate1Tr), the digitizer time of the last gate of the received waveform (d_TimeGateLRec), background noise (d_bgNoise), the standard deviation of the background noise level calculated by the on board algorithm (d_sDevNsOb - snoise_ob in ATBD), and an array of flags (l_WFqual - indicates if any of the waveforms are invalid) to perform a general assessment of the waveforms including: a check for waveform saturation (i_satFlag, d_pcntSat); defining the noise and the begin and end of signal (d_bg_Noise, d_sDevNoise, i_ndxBegin, d_minRngOff, i_ndxEnd, d_maxRngOff); characterizing the transmitted pulse (d_maxTrAmp, d_areaTr, d_centroidTr, d_parmTr, d_skewTr); computing smoothed waveforms (d_wf_sm, d_maxSmAmp); calculating various shape characteristics for the received waveform (d_maxRecAmp, d_skew, d_kurt, d_centroid); calculating the reference range (d_refRng), and range offsets (d_preRngOff, d_thRtkRngOff); and determining the preliminary latitude, longitude and elevation (d_latPreUncor, d_longPreUncor, d_elevPreUncor).

d_relTime is the relative time of each gate taking account of the compression information. For example, if the original gates were one nanoseconds apart, and there was

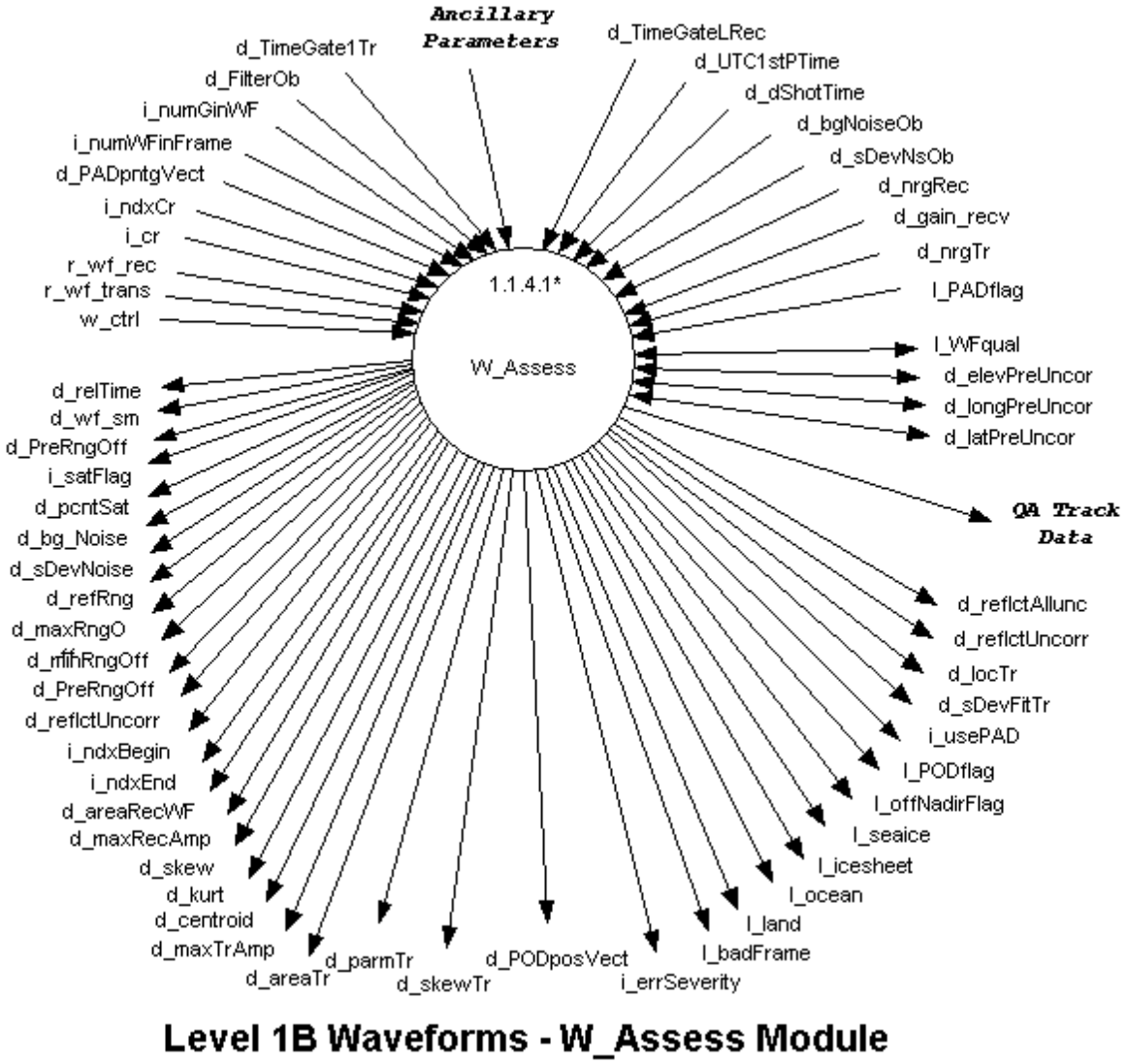


Figure 11-6 W_Assess

a compression ratio of 2, then the time of gate 1 (r_wf_rec[1]) would be the average of the times of the first two digitizer gates ((0+1) / 2 or 0.5).

d_wf_sm is the smoothed waveform, and d_maxSmAmp is the maximum amplitude of the smoothed waveform.

i_sat_flag indicates whether waveform signal saturation is minimal (normal waveform processing is applied), moderate (some information on elevation can be approximated) or excessive (no waveform processing is applied).

d_pcntSat is the percent saturation for each waveform.

d_bg_Noise is either the observed noise (d_bgNoiseOb), or the calculated background noise, and d_sDevNoise is either the observed noise standard deviation

(d_sDevNsOb), or the standard deviation of the calculated noise. The calculation is performed if anc07%i_nsCal is set, or if the observed noise is zero or invalid and the waveform is not invalid.

d_refRng is the reference range in nanoseconds (the time from the centroid of the transmitted pulse to the time of last gate of the received waveform).

d_maxRngOff is the offset to be added to d_refRng to give the time of the last threshold crossing (farthest from the spacecraft).

d_minRngOff is the offset to be added to d_refRng to give the time of the first threshold crossing (closest to the spacecraft).

d_preRngOff is the offset to be added to d_refRng to give the time of the preliminary uncorrected range (threshold farthest from spacecraft).

d_thRtkRngOff is the offset to be added to d_refRng to give the time of the retracker threshold.

i_ndxBegin and i_ndxEnd are the indices of the beginning and end of signal of the received waveform.

d_areaRecWF is the area under the received waveform, above the noise, from signal begin through signal end.

d_maxRecAmp is the maximum amplitude of the received waveform.

d_skew is the skewness of the received waveform from signal begin through signal end.

d_kurt is the kurtosis of the received waveform from signal begin through signal end.

d_centroid is the centroid of the received waveform from signal begin through signal end.

d_maxTrAmp is the maximum amplitude of the transmitted pulse.

d_areaTr is the area under the transmitted pulse (all 32 gates).

d_centroidTr is the centroid of the transmitted pulse (all 32 gates).

d_parmTr is the gaussian amplitude, peak location relative to gate one of the transmitted pulse, and gaussian sigma of the single peak gaussian fit to the transmitted pulse.

d_skewTr is the skewness of the transmitted pulse.

d_latPreUncor, d_longPreUncor, and d_elevPreUncor are the preliminary, uncorrected latitude, longitude, and elevation.

l_land, l_ocean, l_icesheet, and l_seaice are flags taken from the region mask indicating the possible presence of land, ocean, icesheet and/or seaice for each waveform.

l_offNadirFlag indicates if the spacecraft is pointed off nadir.

l_PODflag indicates the status of the orbit information.

l_WFqual is an array of 31 flags for each waveform. These flags include: no signal, no leading edge, no trailing edge, no transmitted pulse, land, ocean, icesheet, seaice, no fit, noise and standard deviation of noise are calculated, maximum iterations during fit, region selected for waveform fit, and invalid waveform.

d_PODposVect is the precision orbit position vector.

l_badFrame indicates if the entire frame is bad.

i_errSeverity indicates the maximum severity of any error occurring during the execution of W_Assess.

11.8.1.2 W_Assess Subprocesses

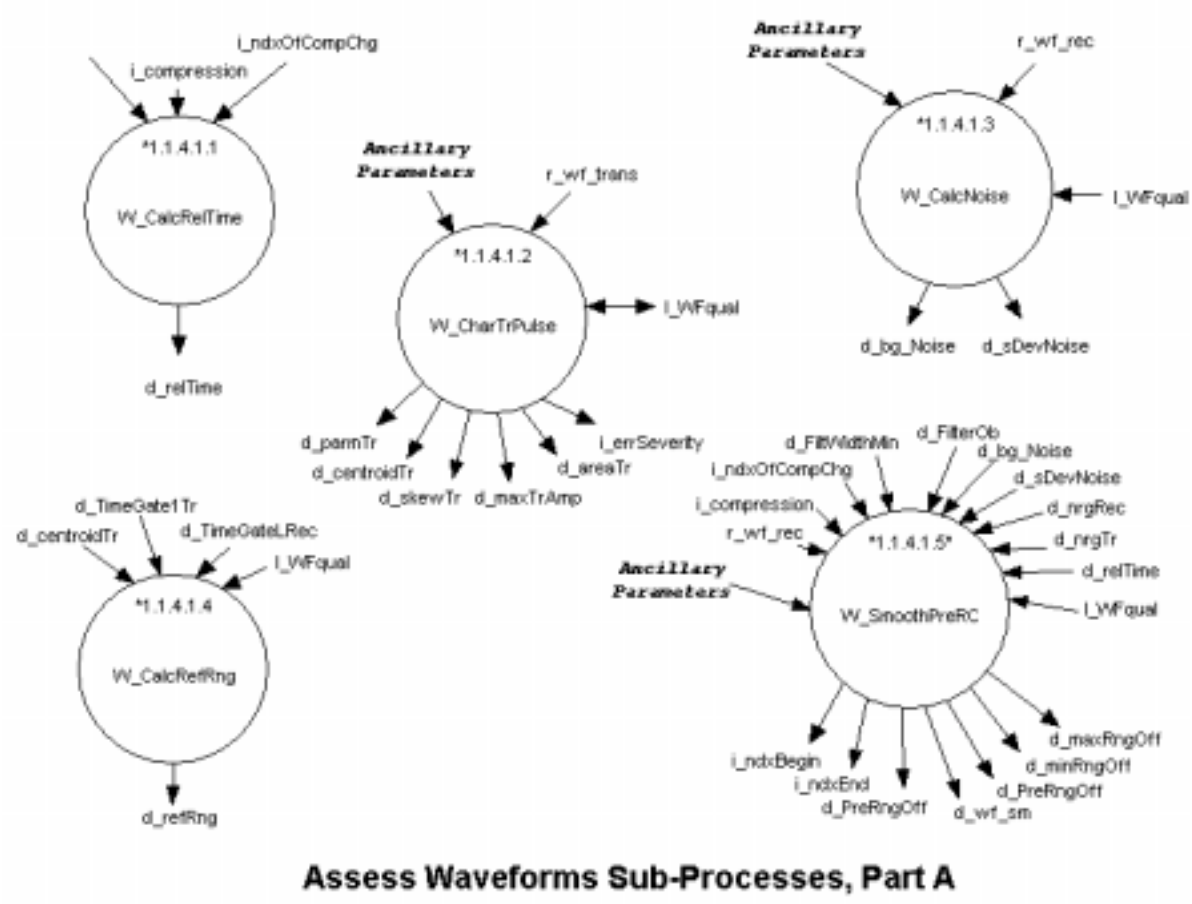
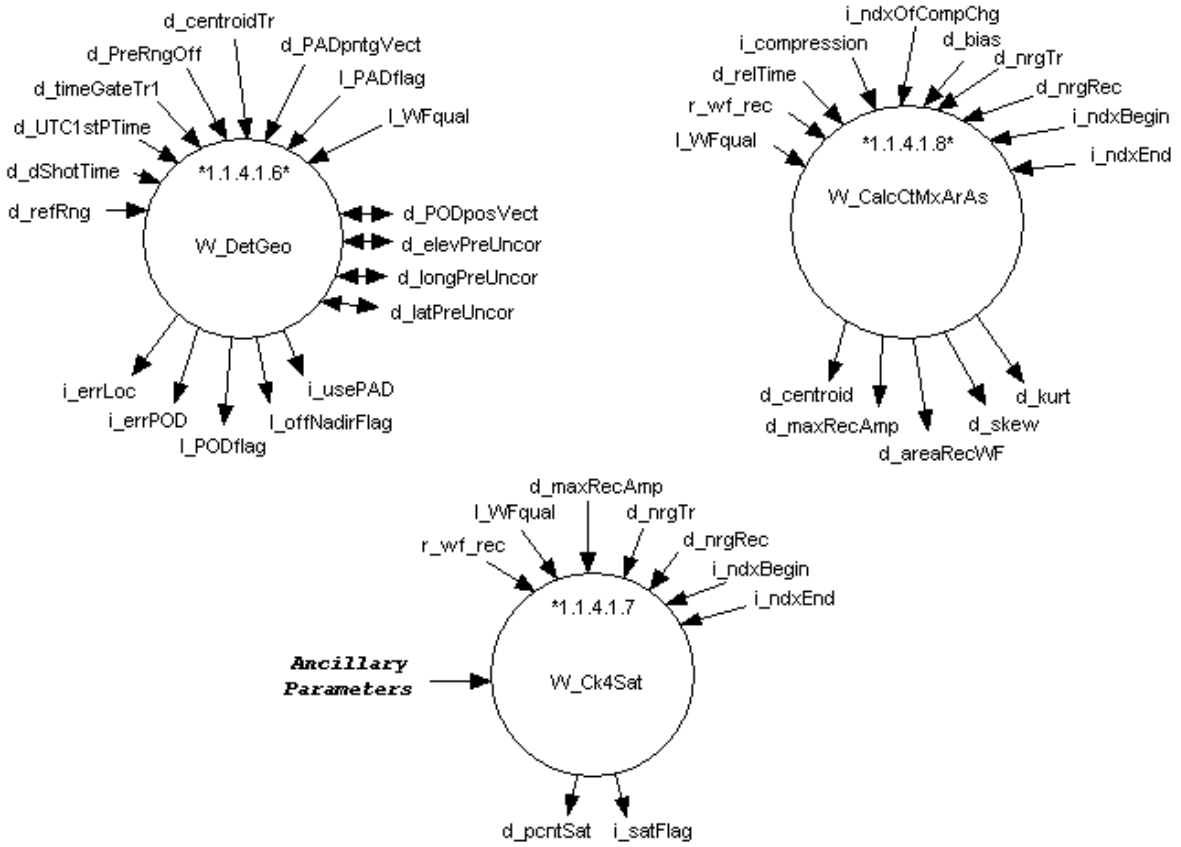
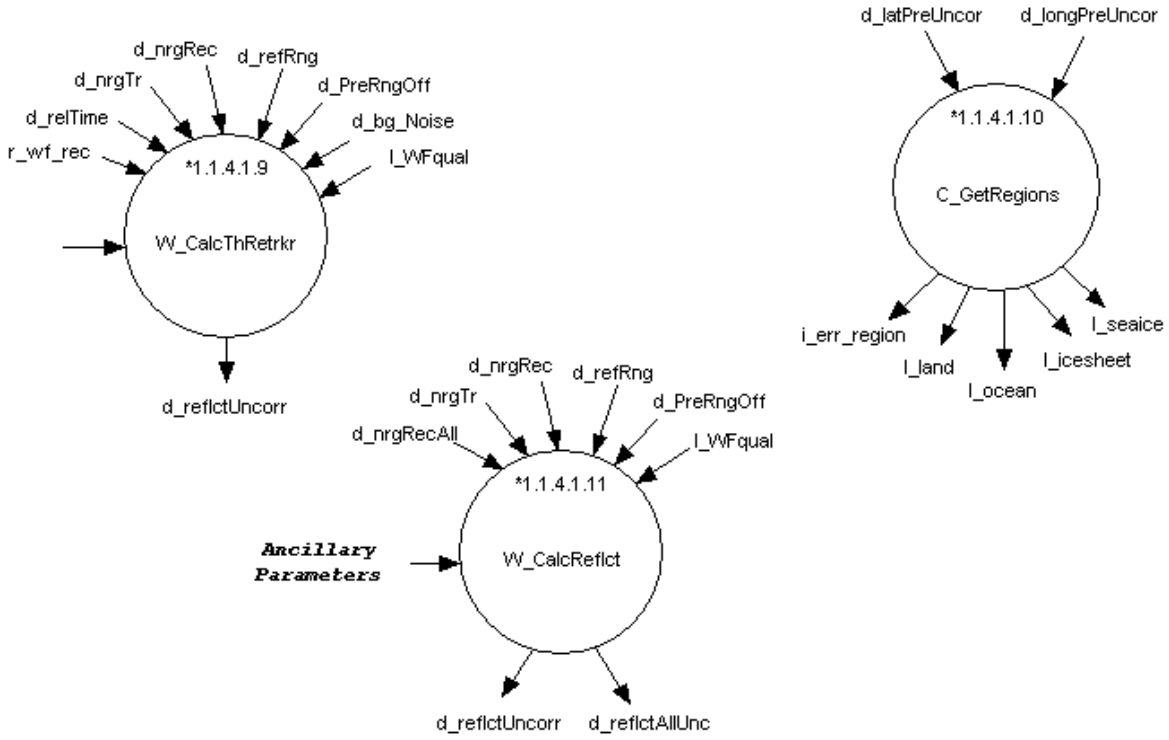


Figure 11-7 Assess Waveform Sub-Processes



Assess Waveforms Sub-Processes, Part B

Figure 11-7 Assess Waveform Sub-Processes (Continued)

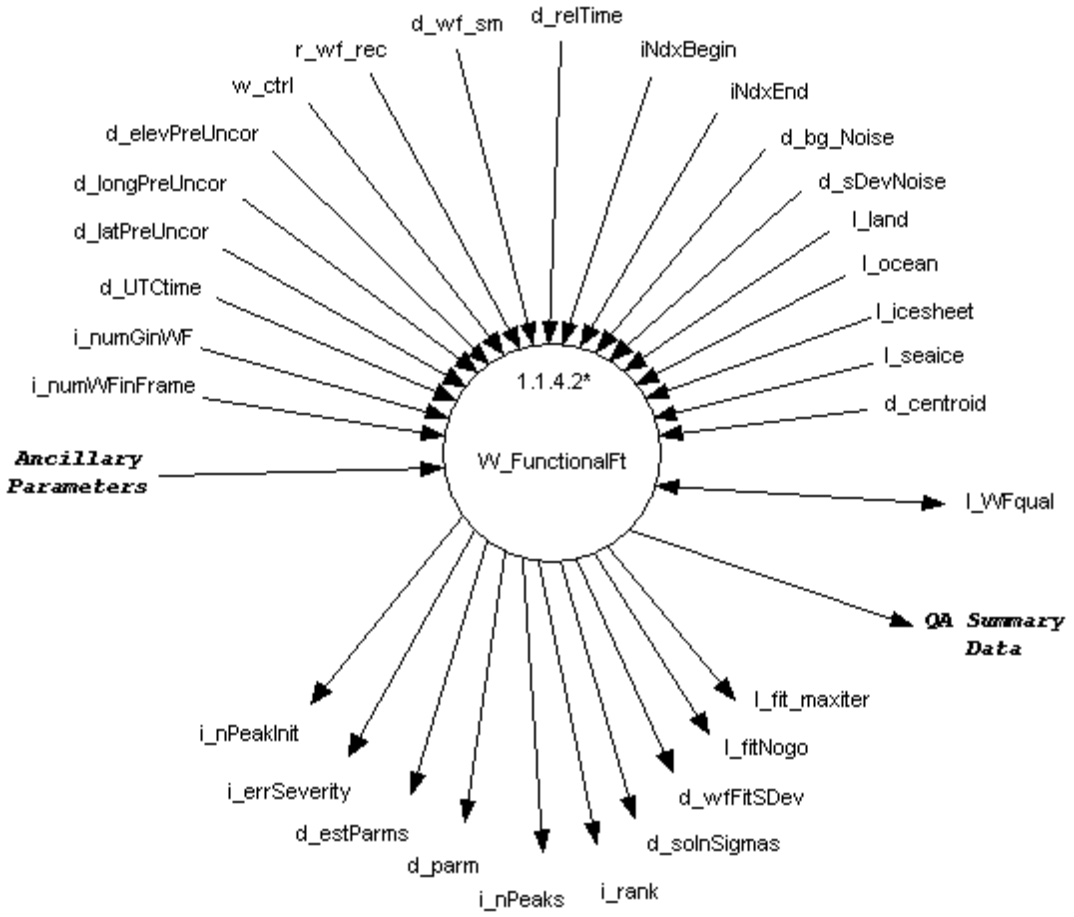


Assess Waveforms Sub-Processes, Part C

Figure 11-7 Assess Waveform Sub-Processes (Continued)

11.8.1.3 Calculate the WF Functional Fit (W_FunctionalFt)

.Utilizes the waveform (r_wf_rec), the smoothed waveform (d_wf_sm), time (d_relTime), time array indices for the begin & end of signal (iNdxBegin & iNdxEnd), the background noise (d_bg_Noise), the standard deviation of the background noise (d_sDevNoise), the centroid of the received waveform (d_centroid), and the region type(s) (l_land, l_ocean, l_icesheet, and l_seaice) to fit the waveform to a function and return the calculated waveform function parameters (d_parm), the estimated parameters (d_estParms), the initial number of peaks found (i_nPeakInit), the number of solution peaks found (i_nPeaks), the ranks of the peaks (i_rank), the solution sigmas (d_solnSigmas), the standard deviation of the fit (d_wfFitSDev), a flag indicating if the fit was unsuccessful - i.e. if the normal matrix turns singular (l_fitNogo), and a flag indicating if the fit ended without meeting the convergence criteria (l_fit_maxiter).



Level 1B Waveforms - W_FunctionalFt Module

Figure 11-8 W_FunctionalFt

11.8.1.4 W_FunctionalFt Subprocesses

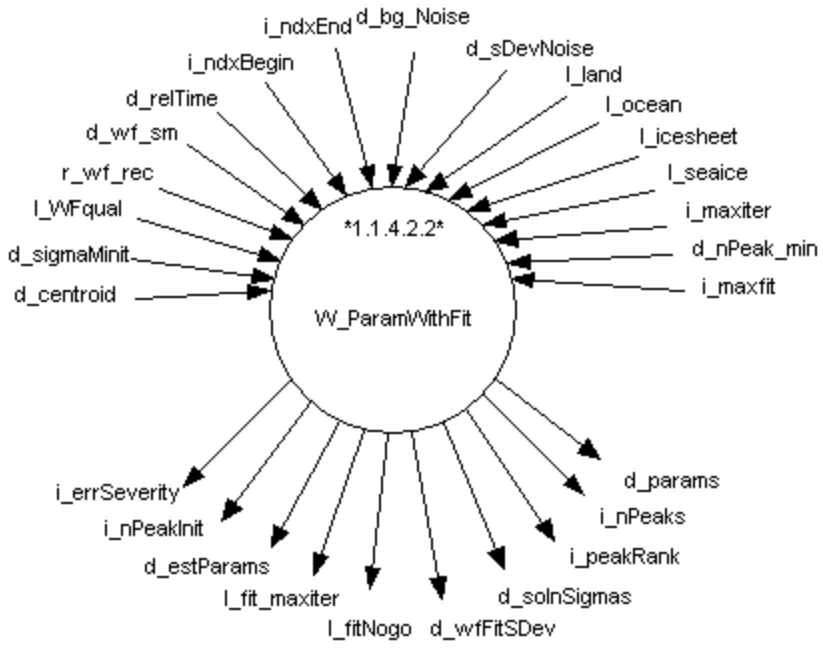
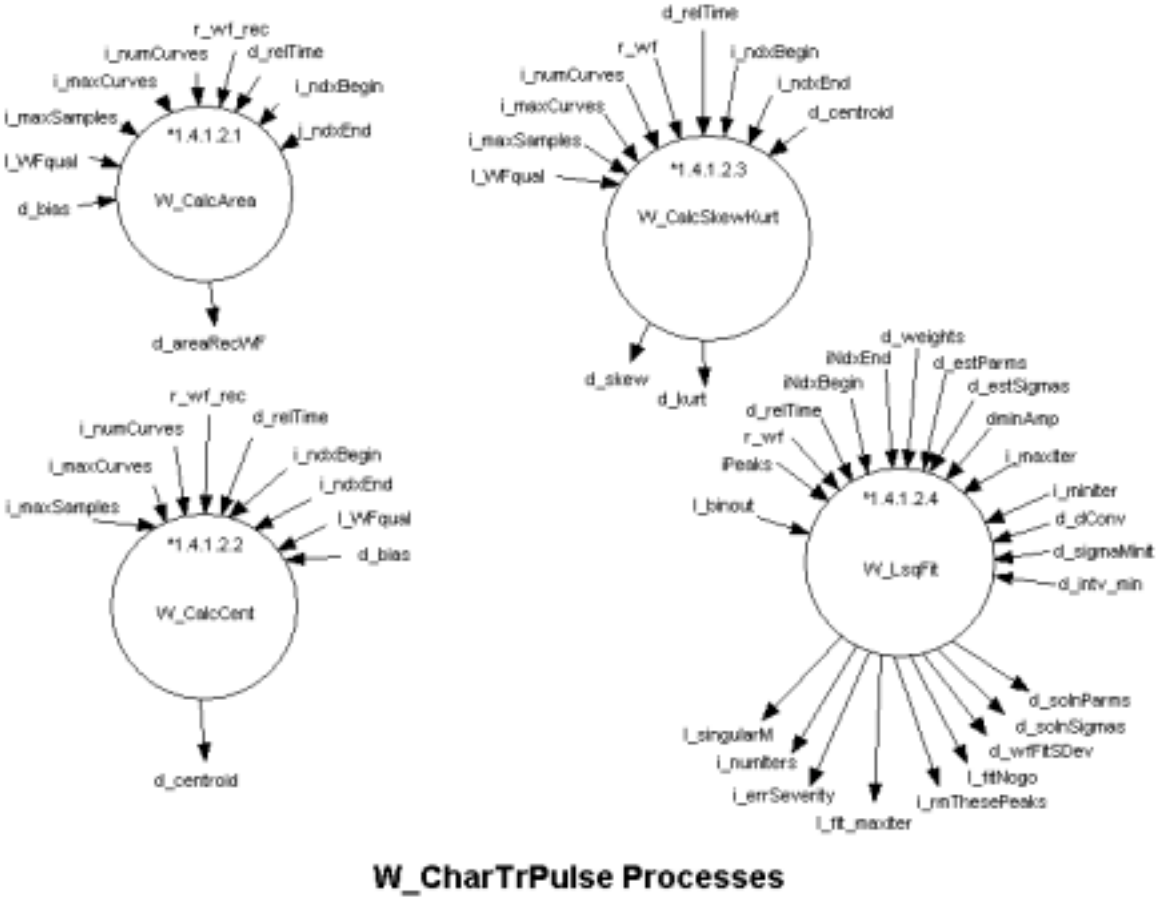
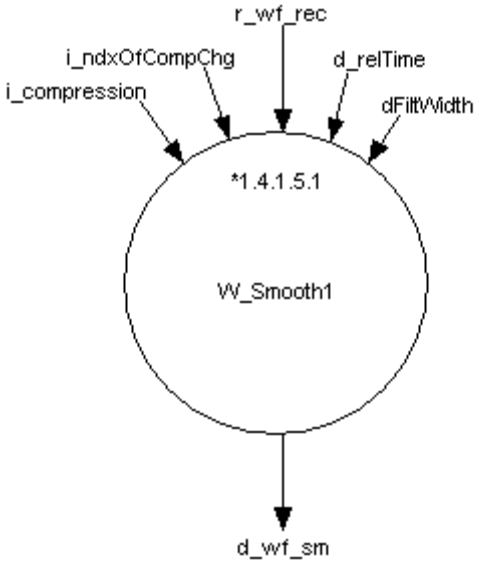


Figure 11-9 W_FunctionalFt Subprocesses



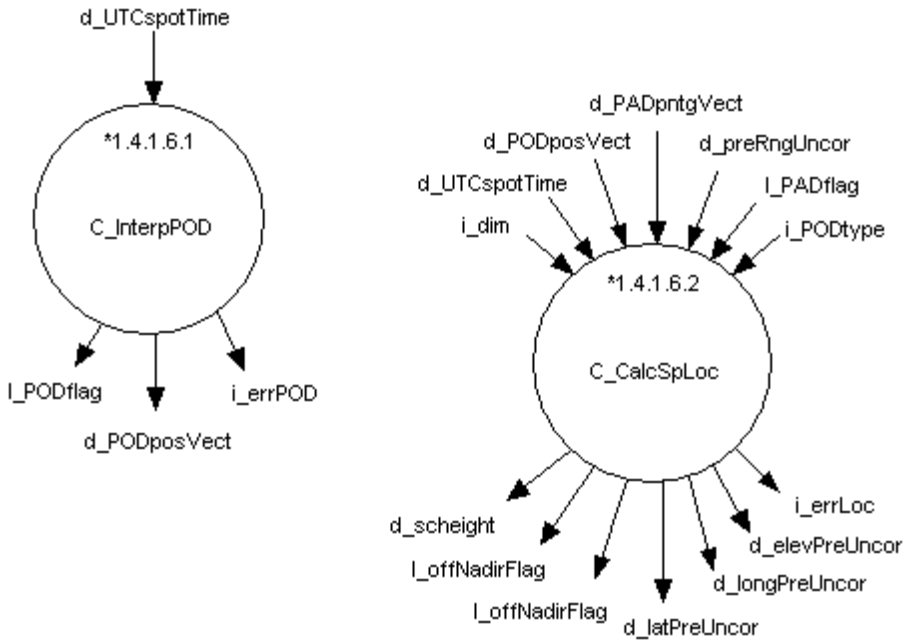
W_CharTrPulse Processes

Figure 11-9 W_FunctionalFt Subprocesses (Continued)



W_SmoothPreRC Processes

Figure 11-9 W_FunctionalFt Subprocesses (Continued)



W_DetGeo Processes

Figure 11-9 W_FunctionalFt Subprocesses (Continued)

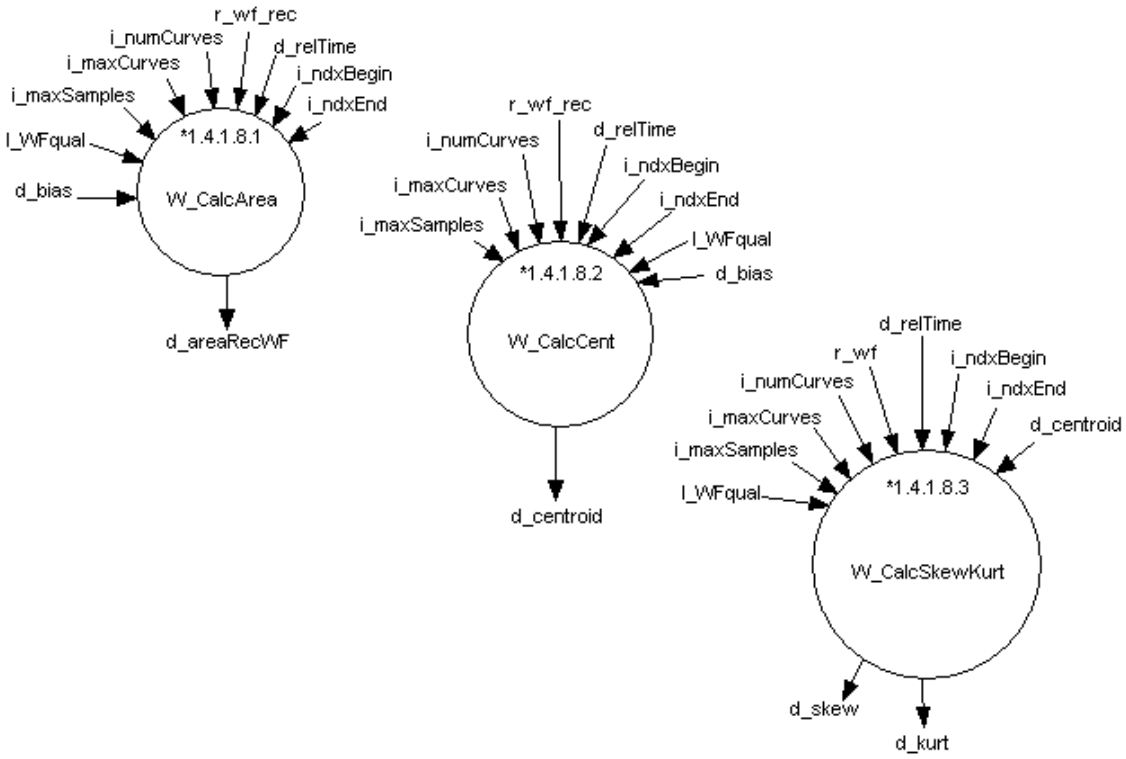


Figure 11-9 W_FunctionalFt Subprocesses (Continued)

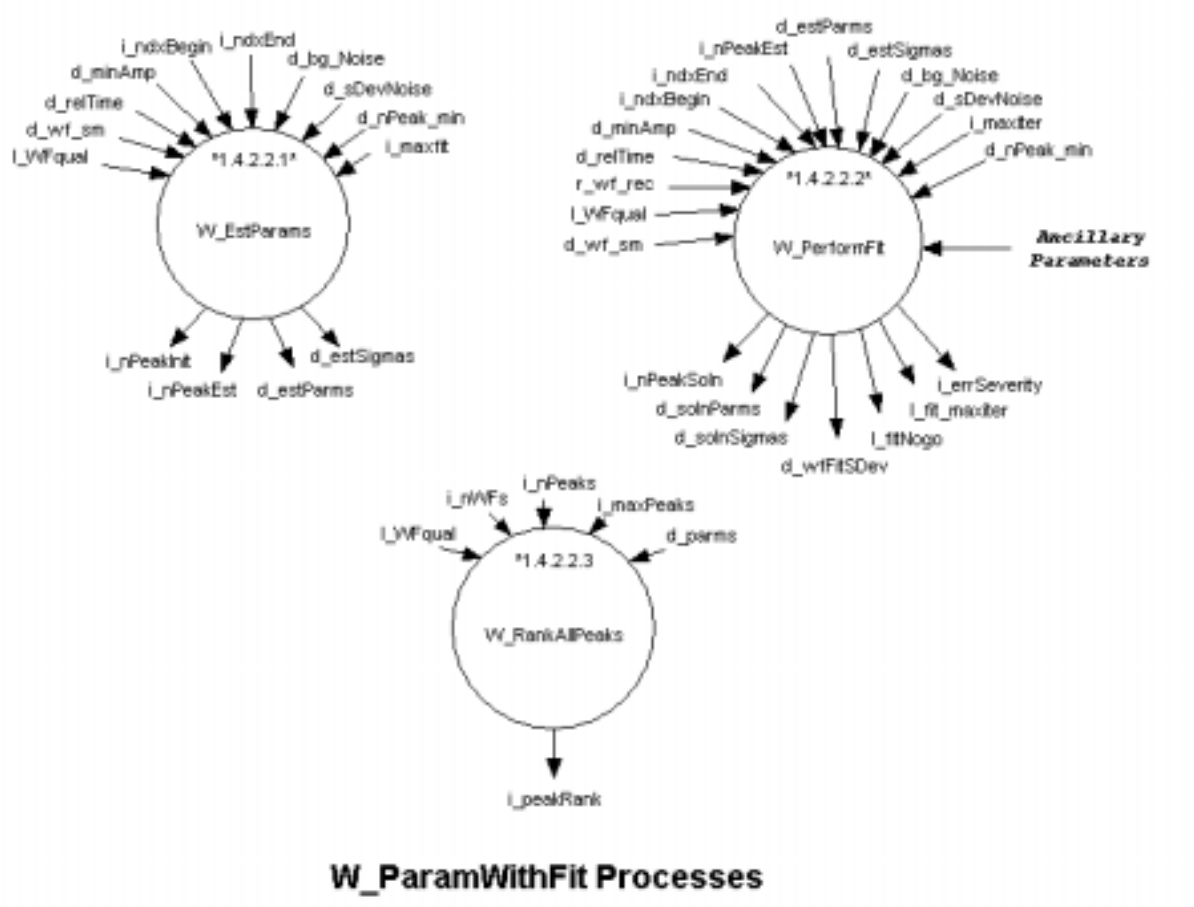


Figure 11-9 W_FunctionalFt Subprocesses (Continued)

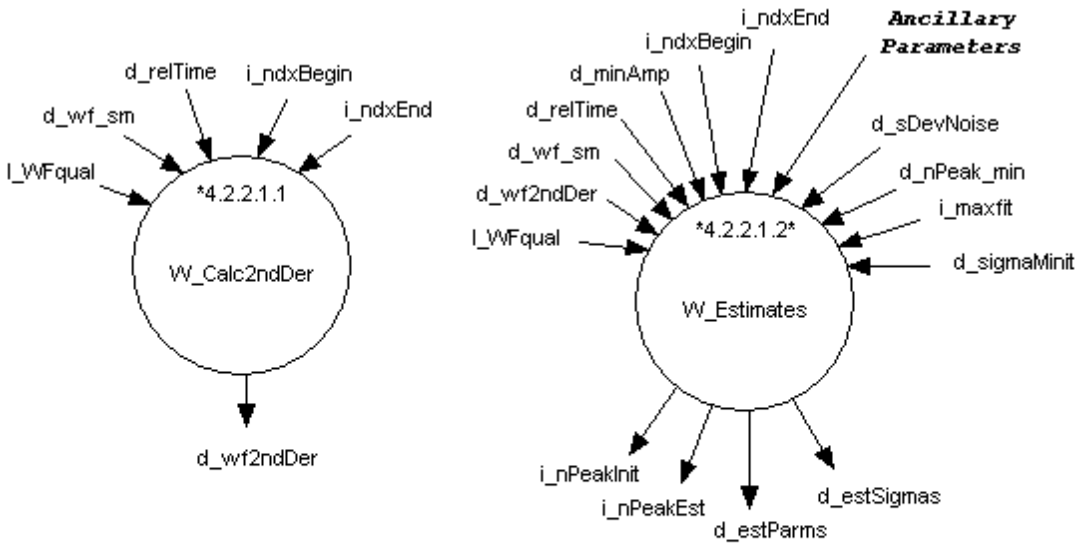
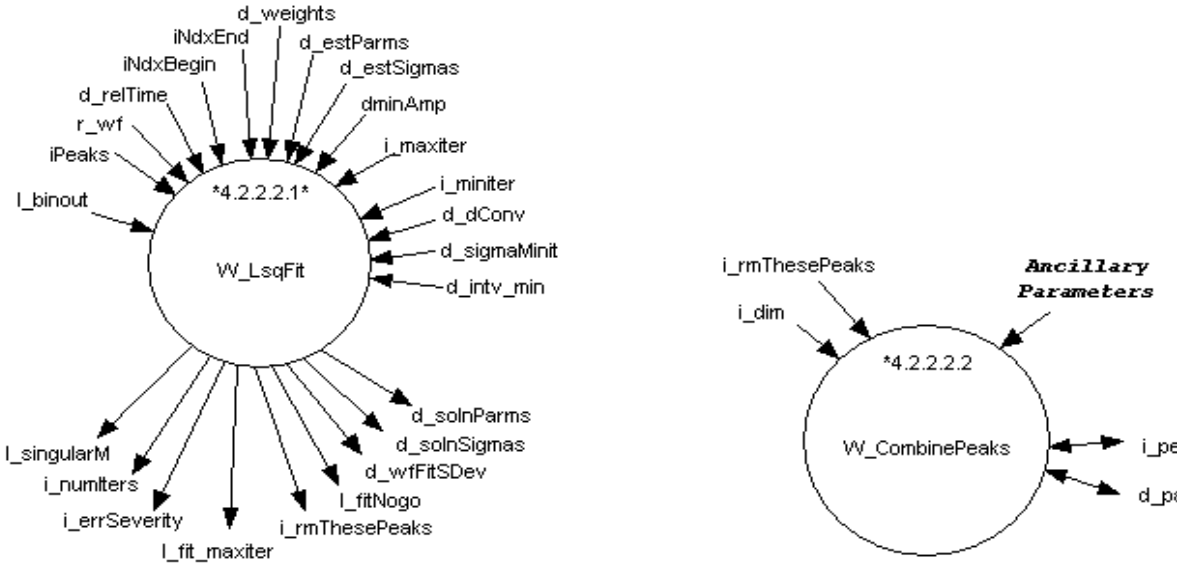


Figure 11-9 W_FunctionalFt Subprocesses (Continued)



W_PerformFit Processes

Figure 11-9 W_FunctionalFt Subprocesses (Continued)

11.8.2 Structure Charts

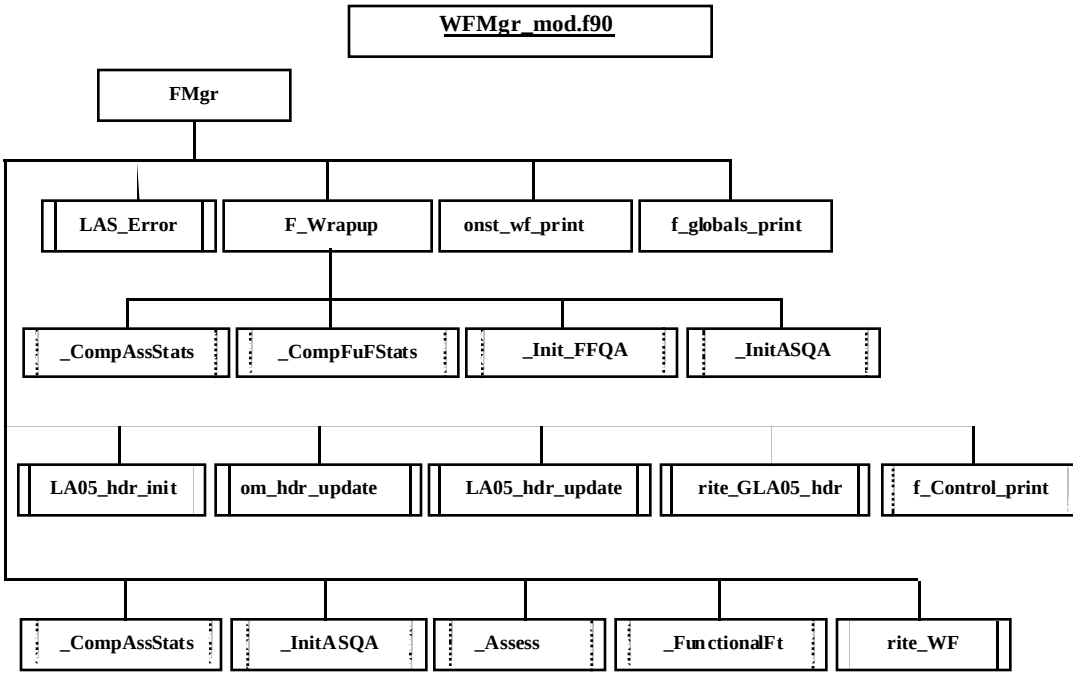


Figure 11-10 WFMgr Structure Chart

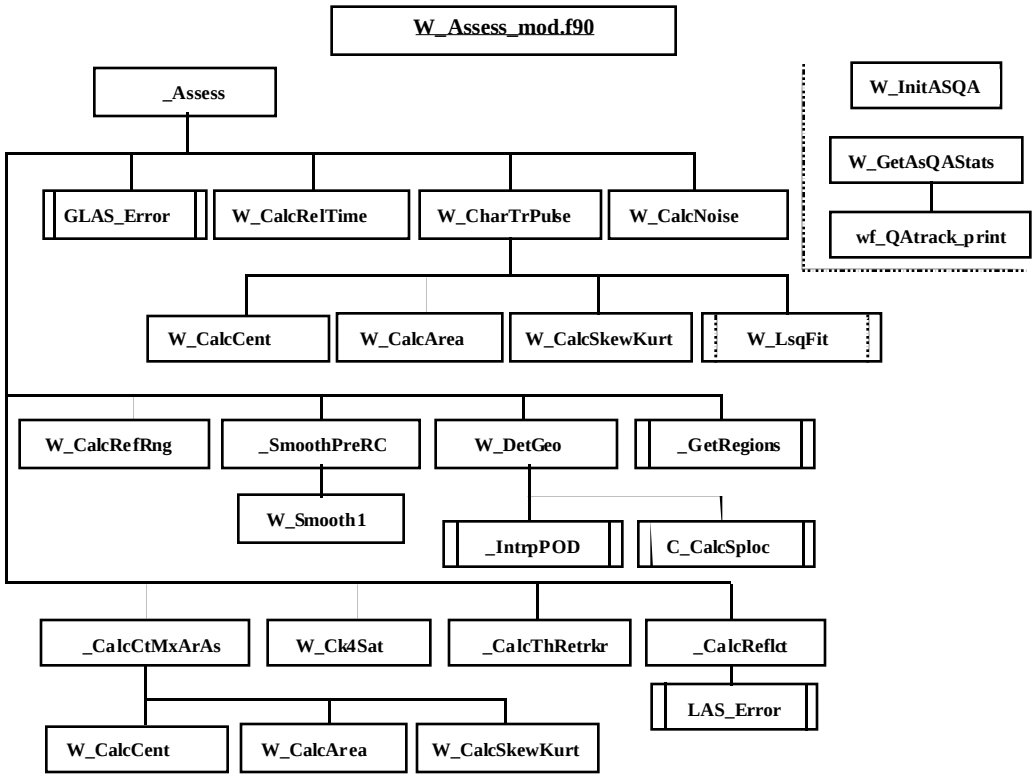


Figure 11-11 W_Assess Structure Chart

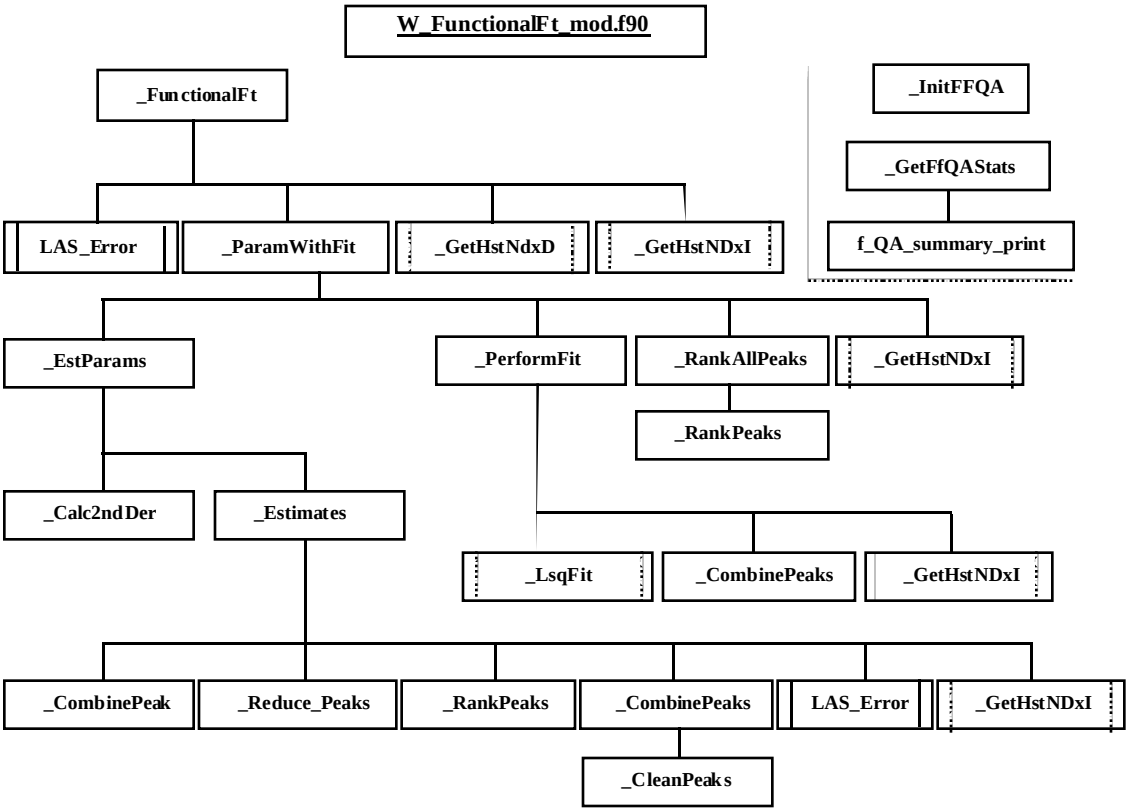


Figure 11-12 W_FunctionalFt Structure Chart

11.9 Elev_Subsystem

The Levels 1B and 2 Elevation Computation subsystem generates all elevation Standard Data Products, associated Processing Quality Assessment data, and related computations. The Level 1B subsystem creates parameters for a Level 1B time-ordered global product (GLA06_SCF) with a geodetically corrected standard elevation. The Level 2 subsystem determines region specific (ice sheet, sea ice, land, and ocean regions) elevation parameters for Level 2 time-ordered regional products (GLA12_SCF, GLA13_SCF, GLA14_SCF, and GLAS15_SCF).

11.9.1 L1B DFDs and their Descriptions

Below is a breakdown of each of the elevation processes into subprocesses. Each subprocess corresponds to a Fortran 90 subroutine that is called by the elevation manager

11.9.1.1 Interpolate POD (C_IntrpPOD)

Utilizes the POD file (ANC08), and time to interpolate the precision vectors for use in geolocation.

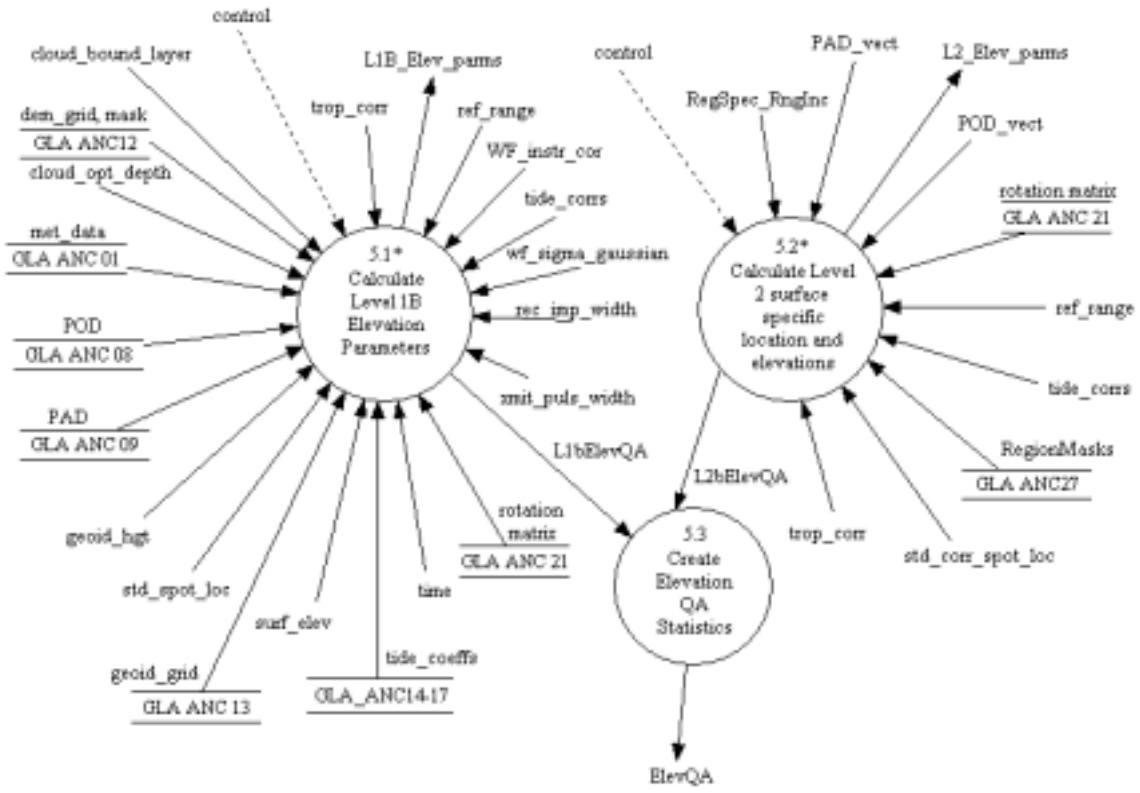


Figure 11-13 Level 1B and 2 Elevation DFD

11.9.1.2 Tide Correction Routines (E_CalcLoadTD, E_CalcOceanTD, E_CalcEarthTD)

The tide correction routines consists of three processes which calculate the elevation corrections due to the effects of the load tide, ocean tide, and earth tide. Each process is triggered by a control flag. Following is a brief description of each of the process:

11.9.1.2.1 Compute Load Tide Correction (E_calcLoadTd)

Utilizes the load tide coefficients file to compute the coefficients for the given spot location. Then calculates the load tide correction using the given time.

11.9.1.2.2 Compute Ocean Tide Correction (E_calcOceanTd)

Utilizes the ocean tide coefficients file to compute the coefficients for the given spot location. Then calculates the ocean tide correction using the given time (time).

11.9.1.2.3 Compute Earth Tide Correction (E_calcEarthTd)

Utilizes the earth tide coefficients file to compute the coefficients for the given spot location. Then calculates the earth tide correction using the given time.

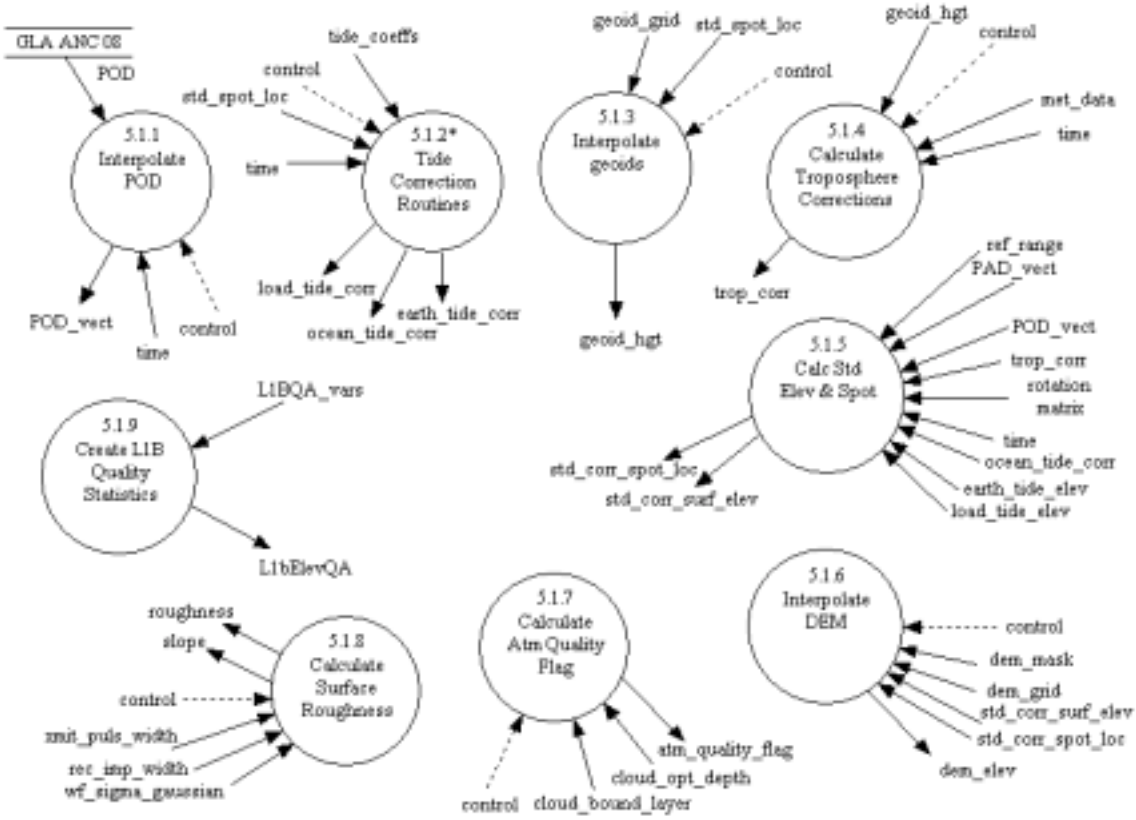


Figure 11-14 Level 1B Elevation Computation DFD

11.9.1.3 Interpolate Geoids (C_GetGeoid)

Utilizes the spot location to interpolate for the geoid height at that location. This is a common routine used by several processes.

11.9.1.4 Calculate Troposphere Corrections (E_CalcTrop)

Utilizes the met data files, spot location, and elevation (with respect to the geoid), to interpolate spatially for parameters used in the calculation of the tropospheric corrections. These corrections are then temporally interpolated to get the tropospheric corrections for the given time.

11.9.1.5 Calculate Std surface Elevation and spot loc (C_ CalcSploc)

Utilizes the results from the previous three processes along with the spacecraft position in ITRF (Inertial Terrestrial Reference Frame), the laser attitude in ITRF, reference range, and ice sheet range offset to calculate surface independent elevation and spot location.

11.9.1.6 Interpolate DEM (E_CalcDEM)

Utilizes the spot location, the Global DEM file, and the DEM mask file to determine the DEM elevation for the specified spot.

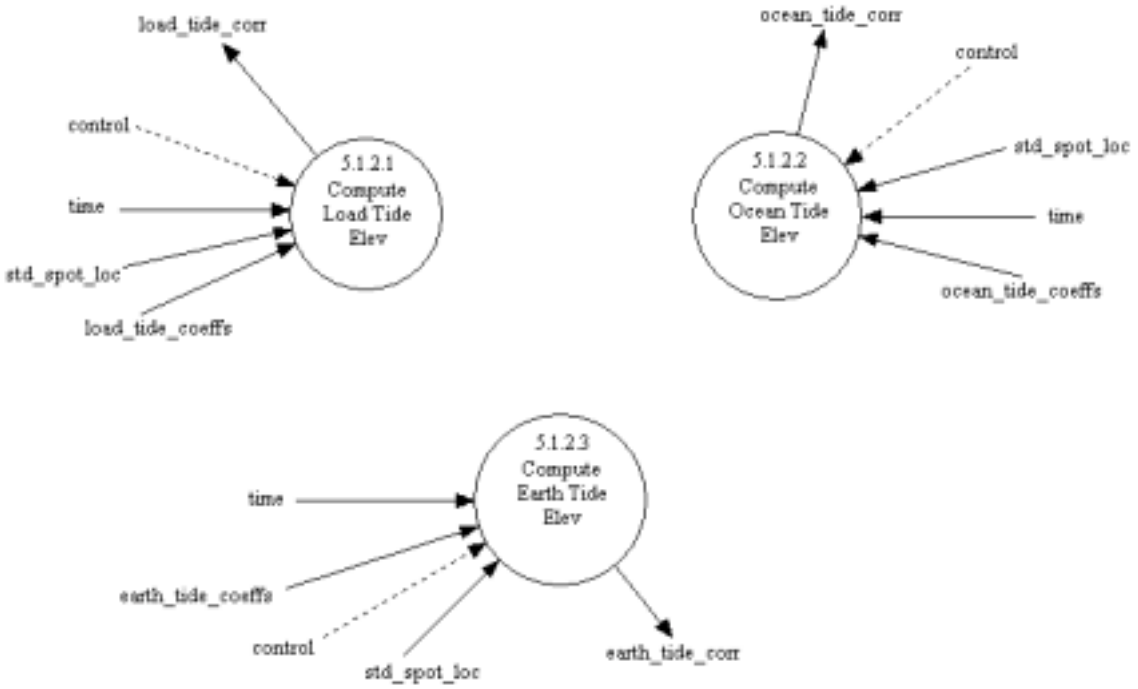


Figure 11-15 Tide Corrections Routines DFD

11.9.1.7 Calculate Quality Flag (E_AtmQF)

Utilizes the cloud optical depth and cloud boundary layer height to ascertain the effect of atmospheric problems that would decrease quality of the elevation product. This quality is returned as a flag.

11.9.1.8 Calculate Slope & Roughness (E_CalcSlope)

Utilizes the sigma of the gaussian waveform, transmitted pulse width, and receiver impulse width to calculate the slope and roughness.

11.9.1.9 Create L1B Quality Statistics (update_GLA06QA)

Combines QA data from the previous six processes to create QA statistics for the Level 1B Elevation Computation subsystem

11.9.2 Create L1B Quality Statistics

Combines QA data from the previous six processes to create QA statistics for the Level 1B Elevation Computation subsystem

11.9.3 L2 DFDs and their Descriptions

Below is a breakdown of each of the elevation processes into subprocesses. Each subprocess corresponds to a Fortran 90 subroutine that is called by the elevation manager

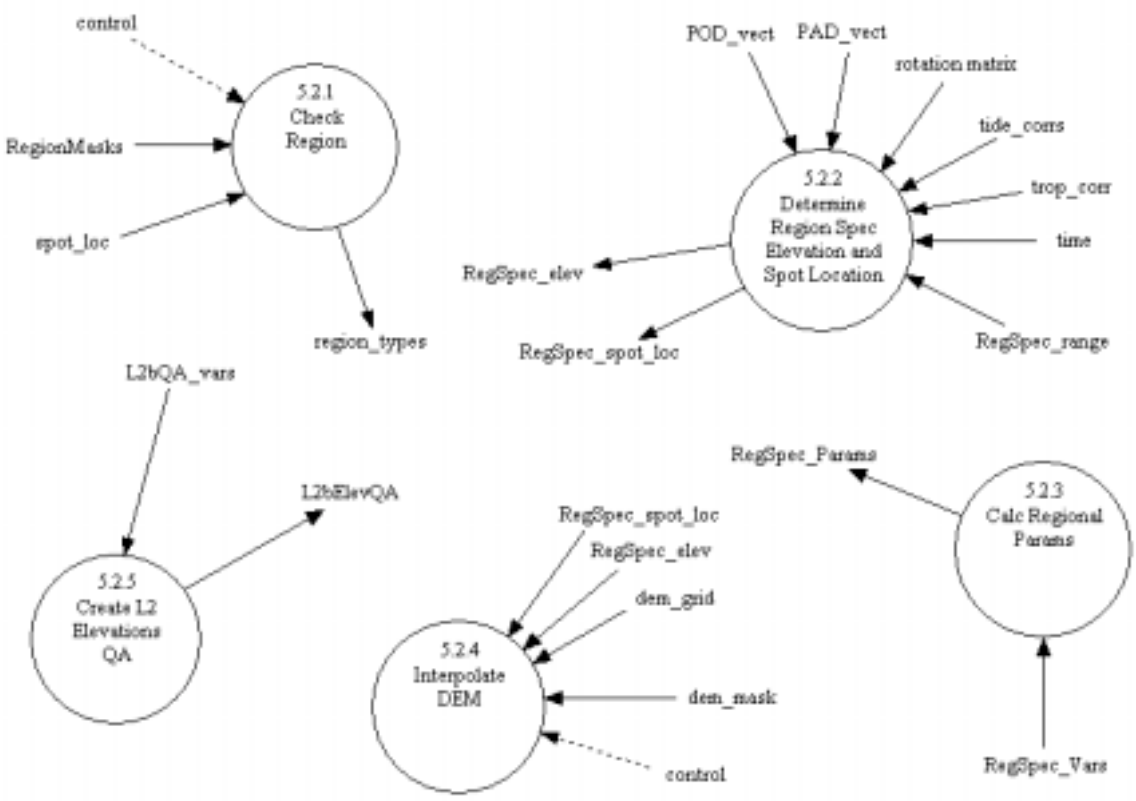


Figure 11-16 Calculate Level2 Elevations DFD

11.9.3.1 Check Region (C_GetRegions)

Utilizes the region masks file and spot location to determine the valid regions for the spot location.

11.9.3.2 Determine Region Spec Elevation and Spot Location (C_CalcSploc)

Utilizes the region specific range (land, sea ice, icesheet, or ocean), POD position vector, PAD vectors, tide corrections, and tropospheric corrections to calculate the region specific elevation and spot location.

11.9.3.3 Calc Reg Params (E_OceanParm, E_LandParm)

Calculates the region specific parameters that have not already been determined earlier by the other routines.

11.9.3.4 Interpolate DEM (E_CalcDEM)

Utilizes the region specific spot locations, the Global DEM file, and the DEM mask file to determine the DEM elevation for the specified spot.

11.9.3.5 Create L2 Elevations QA (update_GLA12QA, update_GLA13QA, update_GLA14QA, update_GLA15QA)

Combines QA data from the processes 5.2.2, 5.2.3, and 5.2.4 to create QA statistics for the Level 2 Elevation Computation subsystem.

11.9.3.6 Create Elevation QA Statistics (wrapUpQAP06, wrapUpQAP12_15)

Wraps up and writes to file the QA Statistics for the Level 1B and 2 Elevation Computation subsystems. WrapUpQAP06 will handle the Level 1B subsystem, while wrapUPQAP12_15 will handle the Level 2 subsystem.

11.9.4 Structure Charts

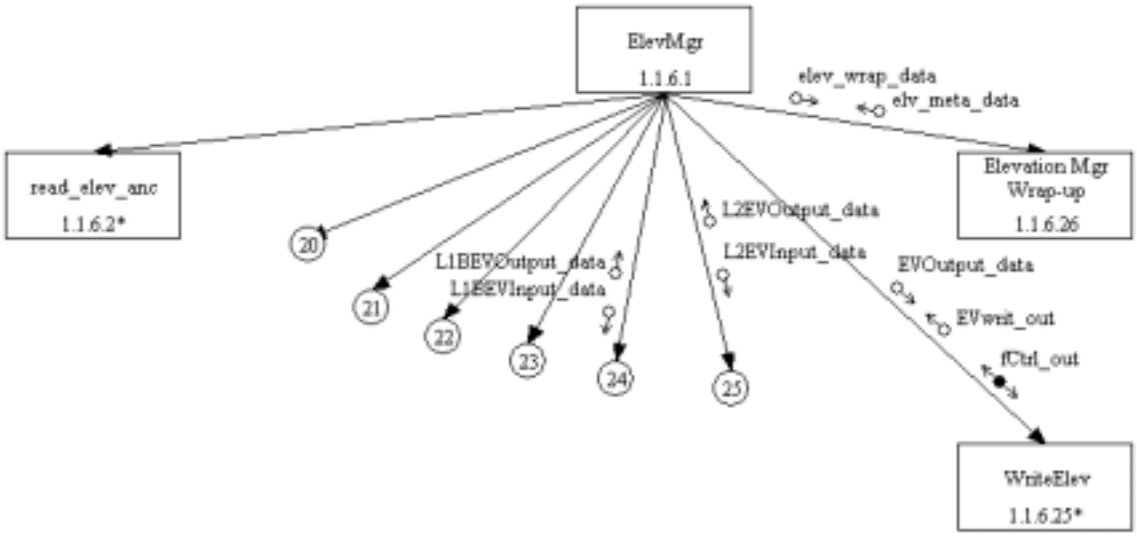


Figure 11-17 Elevation Manager

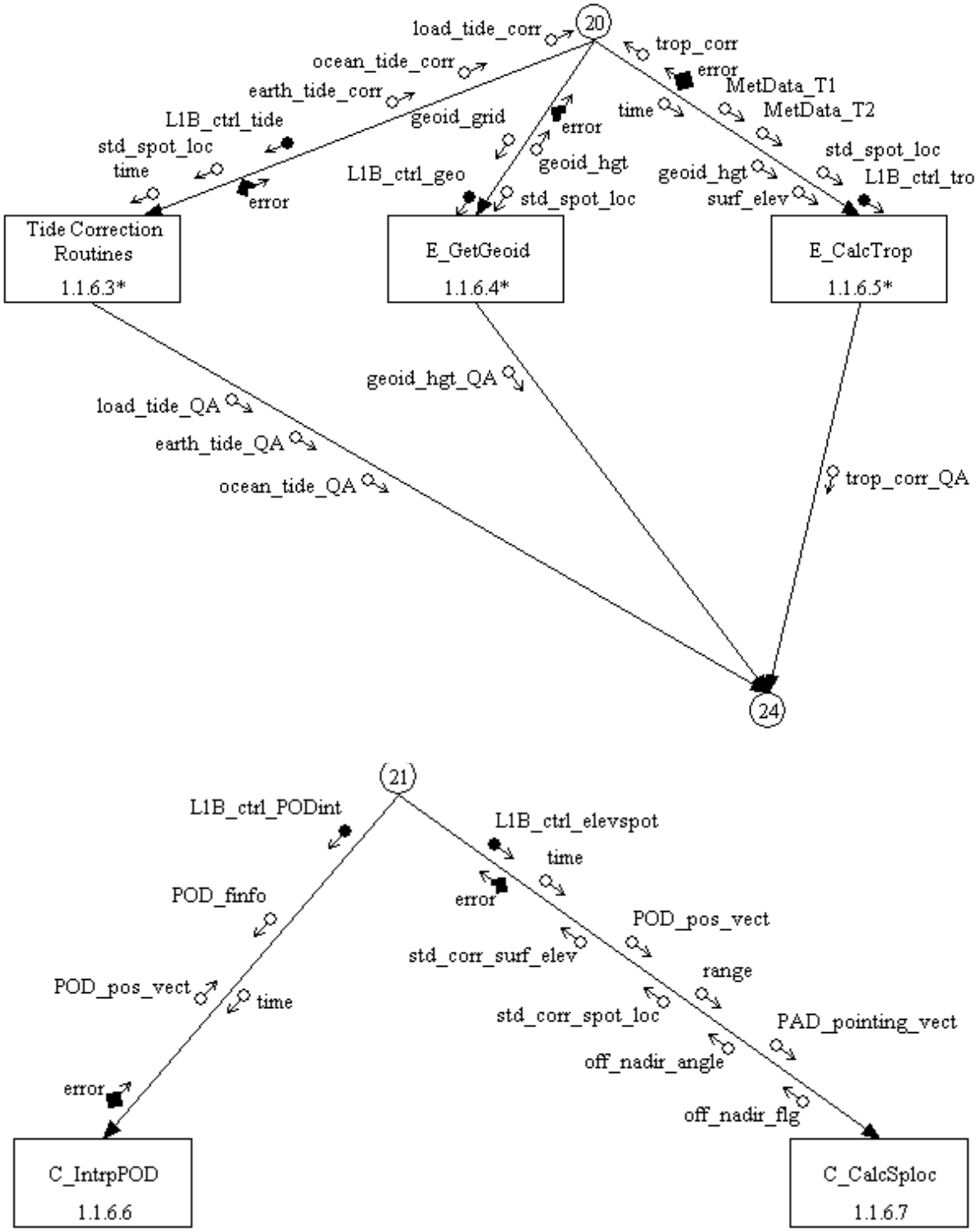


Figure 11-17 Elevation Manager (Continued)

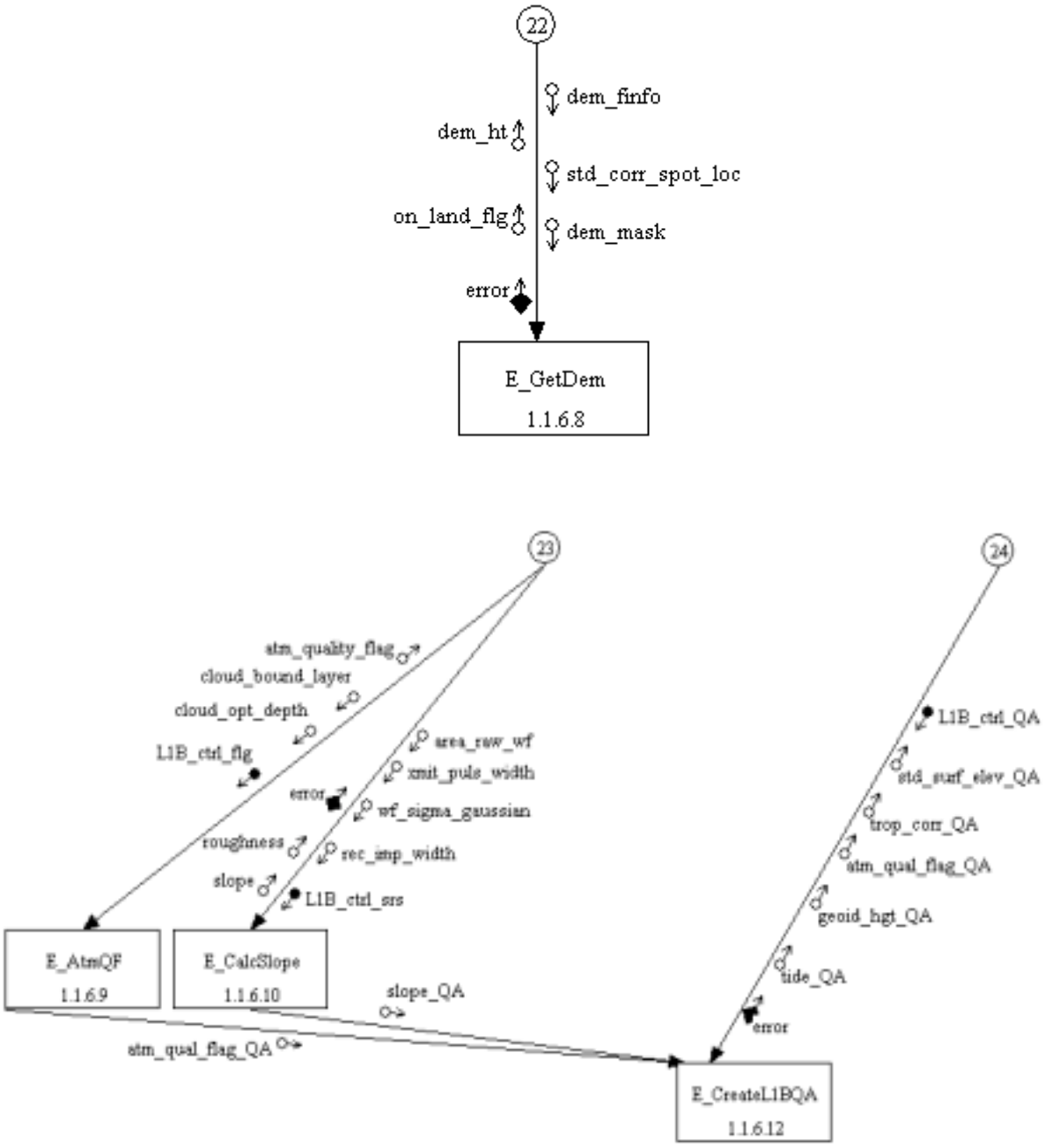


Figure 11-17 Elevation Manager (Continued)

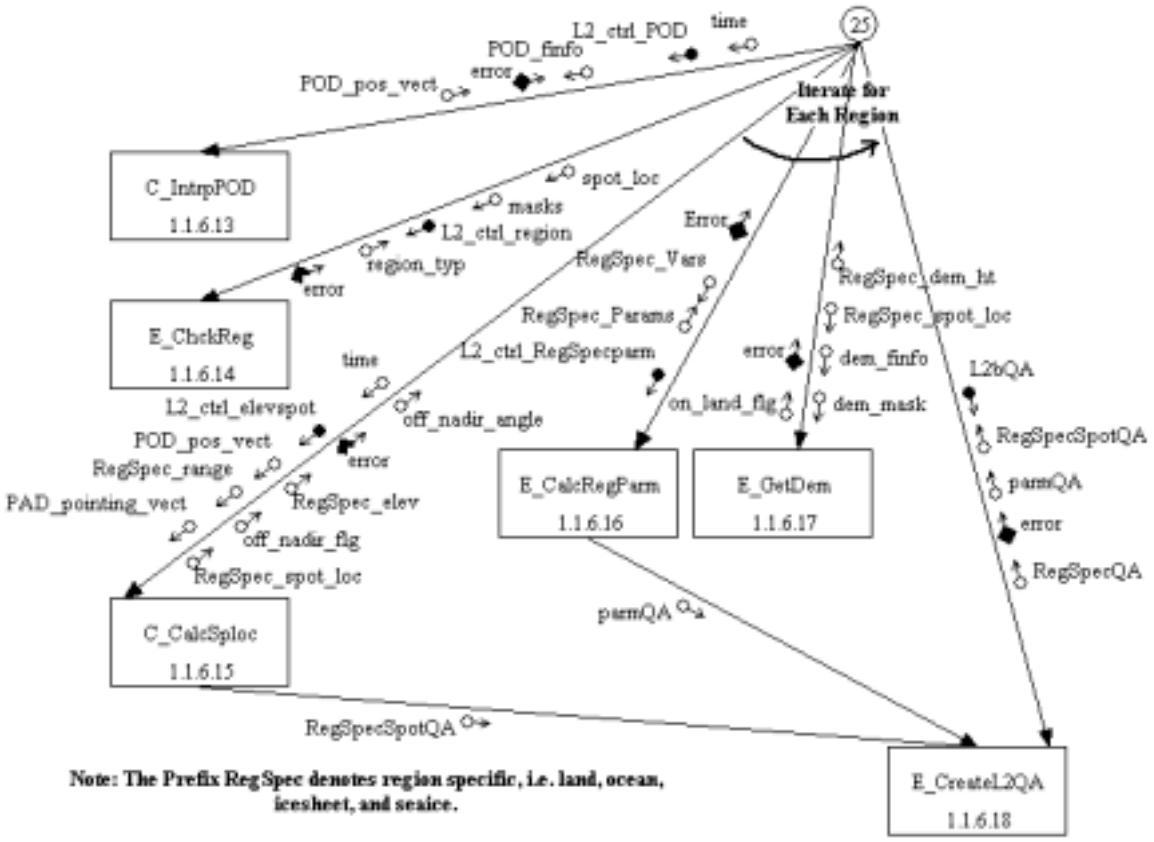


Figure 11-18 Calculate Level 2 Elevations Structure Chart

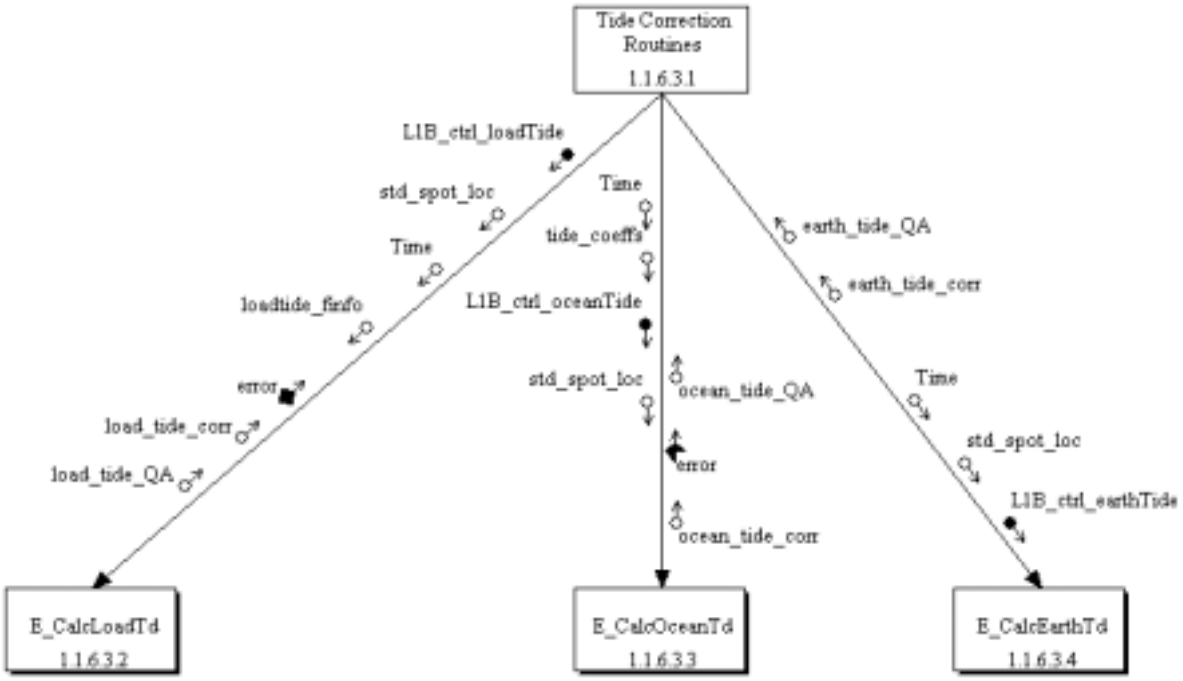


Figure 11-19 Tide Correction Routines Structure Chart

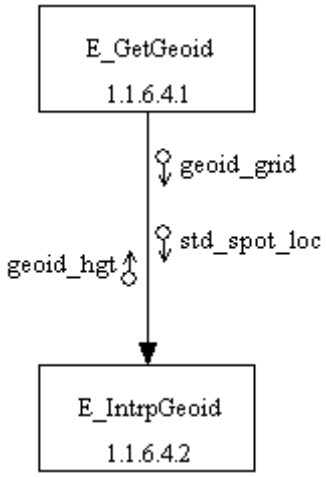


Figure 11-20 GetGeoid Structure Chart

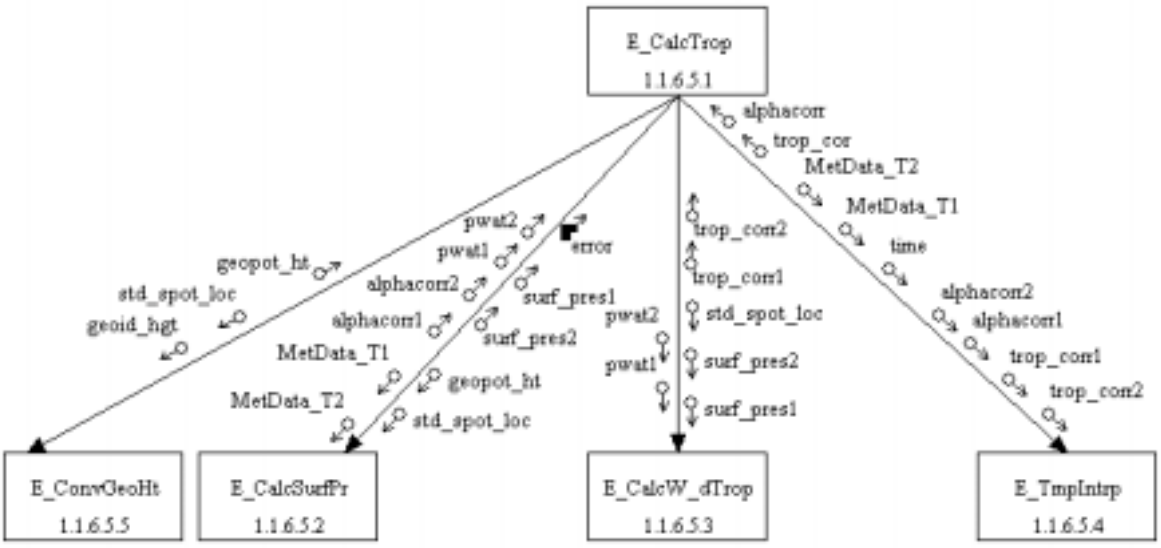


Figure 11-21 Calculate Trop Corrections Structure Chart

Section 12

atm_anc

12.1 Overview

atm_anc is a GSAS utility. It does not use the functionality of the GSAS core PGE model.

12.2 Function

Atm_anc reads a GLA02 product file and computes 532 nm and 1064 nm calibration coefficients for specified-time segments. The coefficients per segment are output to an ancillary (ANC36) file which is used in the level 1B atmosphere data processing.

12.3 Design Approach

- atm_anc does not follow the model GSAS PGE.
- atm_anc does use facilities of the common libraries.
- atm_anc does not perform multi-granule processing or allow for time selection.
- Implementation of the control files does not follow GSAS PGE conventions.
- No log / metadata (ANC06) file is created.

12.4 Input and Output Files

Table 12-1 lists the required inputs to atm_anc. Table 12-2 lists the outputs created by atm_anc. See the GLAS Data Products Specifications Volumes or GLAS Science Data Management Plan for details regarding the these files..

Table 12-1 atm_anc Inputs

File Spec	Type	Source	Short Description
gla02*.dat	L1A Product	GLAS_L1A	GLAS L1A Atmosphere product file.
anc01*_??.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	met_util	Subsetted MET files. There is a separate MET file per MET data type. All of the MET files must be specified.
anc07*_00.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	GLAS error file.
anc07*_02.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	GLAS atmosphere constants file.
anc18*.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Standard Atmosphere file

Table 12-1 atm_anc Inputs

File Spec	Type	Source	Short Description
anc35*.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Ozone file
Control File	Control	ISIPS Operations	Control file.

Table 12-2 atm_anc Outputs

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
anc36*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	atm_util	Atmosphere Calibration file.

12.5 Functions

atm_anc includes the following functions:

- A_common_mod.f90: Contains common parameters and structures
- A_read_control_mod.f90: Reads the control file and passes back the input and output file names to the program
- A_prod_reader_mod.f90: Opens and reads the product file
- A_open_met_mod.f90: Opens and reads the MET and standard atmosphere files
- A_open_ozone_mod.f90: Opens and reads the ozone file
- A_sum_lidar_mod.f90: Sums and averages lidar data over time segments
- A_seg_cal_cofs_mod.f90: Creates 532 nm and 1064 nm calibration coefficients for each time segment and writes results to an output file

12.6 Functional Overview of Calibration Modules

This portion is taken from the document, "Calibration Processing ATBD v4.1.doc" written January, 2001 by Steve Palm of the GLAS lidar science team. The atmosphere ancillary utility was written to perform the algorithms described in this document. The A_sum_lidar_mod.f90 subroutine performs the functions of the SAM module described below and the A_seg_cal_cofs_mod.f90 subroutine performs the functions of the CALM module.

12.6.1 Segment Averaging Module (SAM)

The segment averaging reads in the output from GLA02 and produces segment averages of the data at two calibration heights. There is an upper calibration height and a lower calibration height. The upper calibration height is fixed (or at least specified by input from the constants file), while the lower calibration height is calculated from the minimum average signal between 8 and 15 km. SAM also eliminates profiles that are cloud contaminated from the segment average (this only applies to the lower calibration height). The steps (directly from the ATBD) are given below:

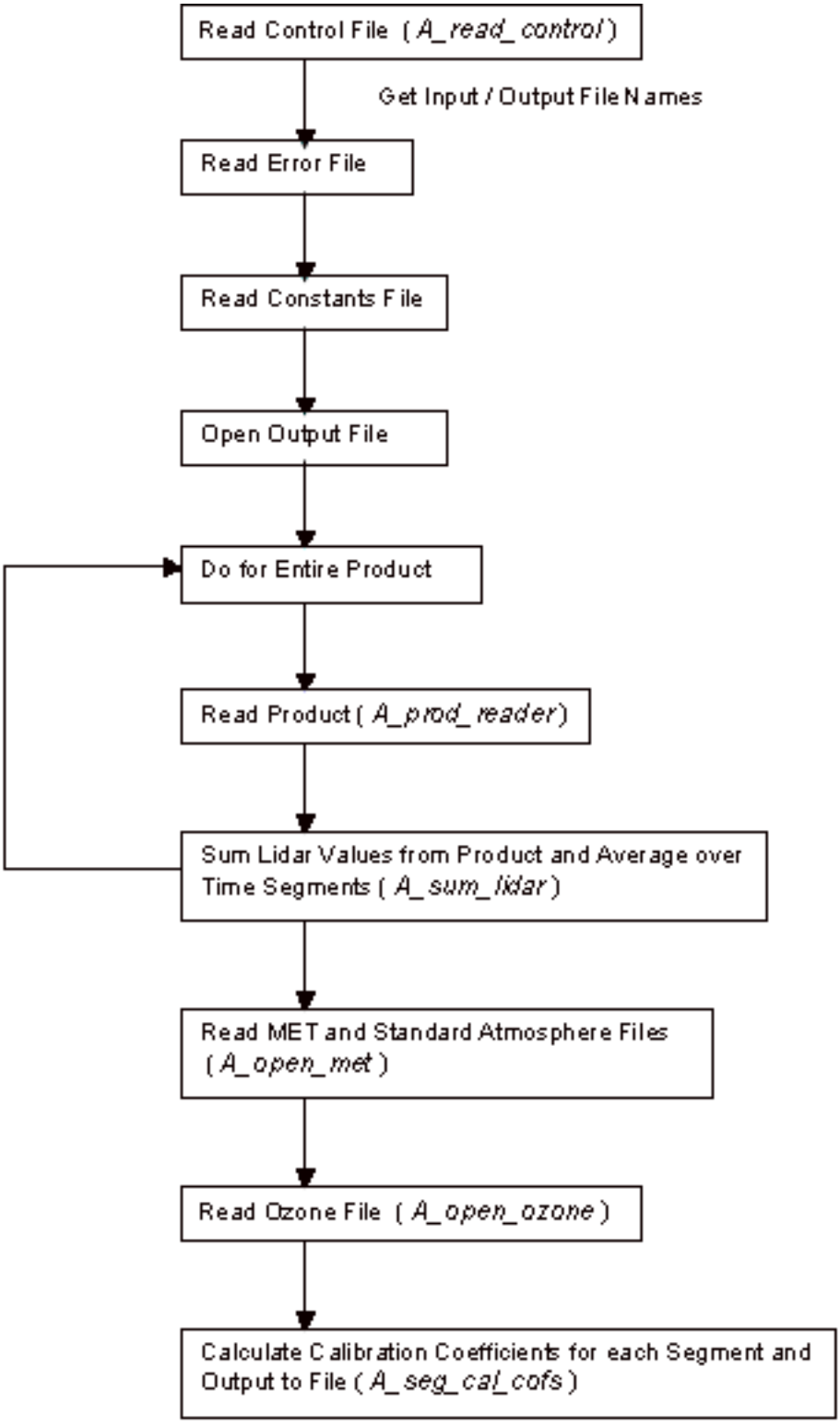


Figure 12-1 Process Flow Diagram

1) Construct a 1 Hz continuous profile of P' from –1 to 41 km for the 532 channel and from –1 to 20 km for the 1064 channel.
2) Add the background to 'summing' variables for each channel
3) Sum the P'532 data from H1 to H2 km and add it to a 'summing' variable. The values of H1 and H2 will be roughly 29 and 31, respectively, but will be changeable and read in from the constants file. Increment an 'upper counter'.
4) Check for clouds from 22 km to 8 km above ground. If clouds were not found for this second, then do the following (number 5 below):
5) Add the 1 Hz data (each bin) between 8 and 15 km to a 'summing' array for each channel. Increment a 'lower counter'.
6) If you have been doing this for t minutes, where t is read in from the constants file (default value: t=10), and at least 50 percent of the expected number of seconds have been summed (based on the 'upper counter'), then do the following:
   - compute the average 532 signal from H1 to H2 km for the entire 't' minute segment. Call this P2(532) from the sum generated in step 3 above.
   - If the 'lower counter' exceeds 50 percent of the expected number of seconds, then perform c, d, and e below. Otherwise, set P1(532) and P1(1064) to invalid and skip c, d and e. This effectively means that clouds have made calculations impossible at the lower height.
   - Compute the average 532 and 1064 profiles between 15 and 8 km from the summing array produced in steps 4 and 5 above.
   - Find the height of the minimum in the 532 average profile between 8 and 15 km call this hmin – this is the lower calibration height
   - Compute the average of the data between hmin+D and hmin-D km for both the 532 and 1064 channels, where D is in km and is read from the constants file (default = 1km). Call these P1(532) and P1(1064).
   - Compute the average background for the segment for each channel call these B532 and B1064
   - Output to a structure: P1(532), P1(1064), P2(532), B532, B1064, hmin, D, H1, H2 and: the latitude, longitude and time at 'm' points along the segment, where m is a variable read from the constants file, not to exceed 30. A default value for m is 20. These points would be t/m minutes apart.
7) 1. If after 't' minutes, less than 50 percent of the expected number of seconds have been summed (based on the 'upper counter'), then output missing values (invalid) for P1(532), P1(1064), P2(532), B532, B1064, and the other output described in 6g above.

8) Zero out summing variables, summing array and counters

9) Process next ‘t’ minute segment in the same manner

12.6.2 2.2.2CALibration Module (CALM)

The function of CALM is to compute the calibration constant for each of the segments output by SAM. The following steps summarize the process:

1) Read in the output from the segment averaging utility (run after GLA02 completes). This output contains segment averages (maybe 20-30 per granule) at the two calibration heights. For each segment average, there is maybe 10-20 latitude/longitude pairs (these are the m points along the orbit segment, described in 6g above). NOTE: If the SAM and CALM modules are combined into one module, obviously this step is skipped.

2) For each segment that has a valid (not invalid) P1(532), P1(1064) or P2(532) do steps 3-6 below. If all 3 of these are invalid, then there is no need to perform steps 3-6, below. In this case, we set the 3 calibration values to invalid and skip to step 9 below)

3) At each lat/lon point, compute the average attenuated molecular backscatter at the two calibration heights using ATBD equations 3.2.5 and 3.2.11 (here average means a vertical average – nominally 2 km). This requires access to the MET data at that lat/lon.

4) At each lat/lon point, compute the ozone transmission from the top of the atmosphere to the calibration height (ATBD, equation 3.2.8).

5) Compute the average attenuated molecular backscatter for the segment at the two calibration heights and the average ozone transmission for the segment (average of the values calculated in steps 3 and 4).

6) Compute the calibration constant as the ratio of the segment signal average to the average attenuated molecular backscatter times the average ozone transmission (ATBD, equation 3.2.6).

7) Repeat steps 2-6 for each of the 20-30 segment averages. This will yield 20-30 of the following: C1(532) – the lower 532 calibration constant, C1(1064) – the 1064 calibration constant and C2(532) – the upper 532 calibration constant.

8) For each segment, write out to a file the following: 1) The start and end time for the segment, 2) the 3 calibration values (532 upper and lower, and 1064 lower), 3) the standard deviations of the C values (s1(532), s1(1064) and s2(532)), 4) the three segment signal averages (532 upper and lower, 1064 lower), 5) the segment average attenuated molecular backscatter at the two calibration heights, 6) the segment average ozone transmission from the top of the atmosphere to the calibration height, 7) the center height and thickness of the upper calibration zone, 8) the center height and thickness of the lower calibration zone, 9) the segment average 532 background (B532).

Note that if calibration points are thrown out during step 8 above, they are still output to the file, but have the value of ‘invalid’.

Section 13

createGran_util

13.1 Overview

createGran_util is a GSAS utility. It does not use the functionality of the GSAS core PGE model.

13.2 Function

The purpose of the createGran_util program is to process a given Predicted Orbit file for all ascending equatorial crossings, and +/- 50 degree latitude crossings. The +/- 50 degree latitude crossings will be designated by segment numbers. The segment numbers are defined as follows:

- Segment 1 - start of +50 degree latitude crossing (on the ascending portion of the track),
- Segment 2 - start of +50 degree latitude crossing (on the descending portion of the track),
- Segment 3 - start of a -50 degree latitude crossing (on the descending portion of the track),
- Segment 4 - start of a -50 degree latitude crossing (on the ascending portion of the track).

13.3 Design Approach

- createGran_util does not follow the model GSAS PGE.
- createGran_util does use facilities of the common libraries.
- createGran_util does not perform multi-granule processing or allow for time selection.
- Implementation of the control files does not follow GSAS PGE conventions.
- No log/metadata (ANC06) file is created.

13.3.1 Definitions

The reference orbit information will be stored in the Oracle database, and will hence-forth be referred to as the Reference Orbit table. The Reference Orbit table will contain the following information for each of the Reference Orbits to be used during data processing:

1) The Repeat groundtrack phase (p):

where,

P=1 for 8-day

P=2 for 183-day

P=3 for transfer orbit

2) Reference Orbit number (r):

This number will start at 1, and increment each time we receive a new reference orbit. It will be unique for each set of ground tracks.

3) Instance (k):

The instance will start at 1, and increment by one every time we change from one reference orbit to another.

4) Cycle (ccc):

The cycle number will restart at 1 every time the instance number, k, changes. The cycle number will then increment within the instance every time track 1 for that orbit is reached. It should be noted that most instances will begin in an arbitrary track (not 1) because of how we are numbering the tracks.

5) Track (tttt):

Tracks are defined from a reference orbit. Each track begins and ends at the ascending equator crossing. Tracks will be numbered such that track 1 is the closest track to Greenwich from the west, and then contiguous in time after that. For transfer orbits, for which we have no predefined reference orbit, track 1 is the first track for which we have data for that instance, k.

6) Begin Time:

Begin time to use the reference orbit file.

7) End Time:

End time to use the reference orbit file.

8) Begin Track Number:

The first track number that is before the Begin time.

9) Time into Begin Track:

Time into the begin track. This will be difference between the Begin Time of the reference orbit file and the beginning time of the Begin Track.

10) Number of tracks per cycle:

The number of tracks per cycle for the reference orbit.

11) Begin Rev number:

TBD

12) Track file name:

The Track file name will be the name of the track file that corresponds to the reference orbit file. This file will contain all the tracks that are relevant to the reference orbit file, along with their ascending node longitudes. These tracks will be numbered according to the convention mentioned above in 5.

13.3.2 Assumptions

1) A start and end time will be provided by UTCSR for each reference orbit. The start time will be provided before we get data or a predicted orbit file for that reference orbit. The end time will be provided at a later date.

2) The reference orbit file will be cataloged in the reference orbit ID table after the reference orbit tracks are created. The name of the reference orbit track file will be noted in this table.

3) For transfer orbits we will not receive real reference orbits from UTSCR, and will need to use the tracks generated from the predicted orbit file. This will be done by running the reference orbit track program on the predicted orbit file.

4) Each predicted orbit file will be for 48 hours, starting at noon on day n-1, and going until noon on day n+1, where n is the day for which we want to use the file. A day starts at 00 hours, and ends at midnight.

5) When a predicted orbit file is received, the reference orbit files pertaining to this predicted orbit file should already be in the reference orbit ID table.

6) For GLA01, 05, and 06, each granule starts at the beginning of each segment (for all tracks).

7) For GLA02, and GLA07, each granule starts at segment 1 of odd track numbers.

8) For GLA08 through GLA15, each granule starts at segment 1, when the track number MODed by 14 equals 1.

9) The start of each new instance, or the start of a new cycle, will automatically create a new granule.

10) During normal processing, the granule files will start with the first granule encountered in the predicted orbit file. When there is a new instance, then the first granule will be the granule preceding the first encountered granule. Its start time will be the actual start time of the data. The next granule will be the first encountered granule, with its start time. All subsequent granules will be numbered and processed as in the normal case.

11) A predicted orbit file can cover more than one reference orbit.

12) The SCF rev file will always start with rev number 1, and increment for every rev.

13) The cycle in a transfer orbit will span only one track (as opposed to 119 tracks in an 8-day orbit file).

13.4 Input and Output Files

Table 13-1 lists the required inputs to createGran_util. Table 13-2 lists the outputs created by createGran_util. See the GLAS Data Products Specifications Volumes or GLAS Science Data Management Plan for details regarding the these files..

Table 13-1 createGran_util Inputs

File Spec	Type	Source	Short Description
anc20*_.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	UTexas	Predicted orbit t file.
anc07*_06.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Utility error/constants file.
Control File	Control	ISIPS Operations	Control file.

Table 13-2 createGran_util Outputs

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
-none-	Dynamic Ancillary	I-SIPS	Granule file. Contains the segment start time (in J2000 seconds), latitude, longitude (in degrees East Longitude), and segment number
-none-	Dynamic Ancillary	I-SIPS	Track file. Contains the start time, latitude, and longitude (in degrees East Longitude) of the ascending equatorial crossings.

13.5 Functions

createGran_util includes the following functions:

- rd_GranCntrl_mod.f90: Reads the control file and passes the input and output file names to the program.
- createGranule_mod.f90: Reads the Predicted Orbit file and determines the ascending equatorial crossing longitudes and times, as well as the granule start times and locations (latitudes and longitudes). The results are output to the two files indicated in the control file.
- c_legacyintrpPOD_mod.f90: Interpolates the predicted orbit data to determine the position vectors for a given time.
- c_calcsploc_mod.f90: Calculates the location (lat, lon) that corresponds to a given position vector.

13.6 Functional Overview

The driver calls the routine that reads the control file and passes back the input and output file names. It will then open two scratch files (a rev file, and a granule file).

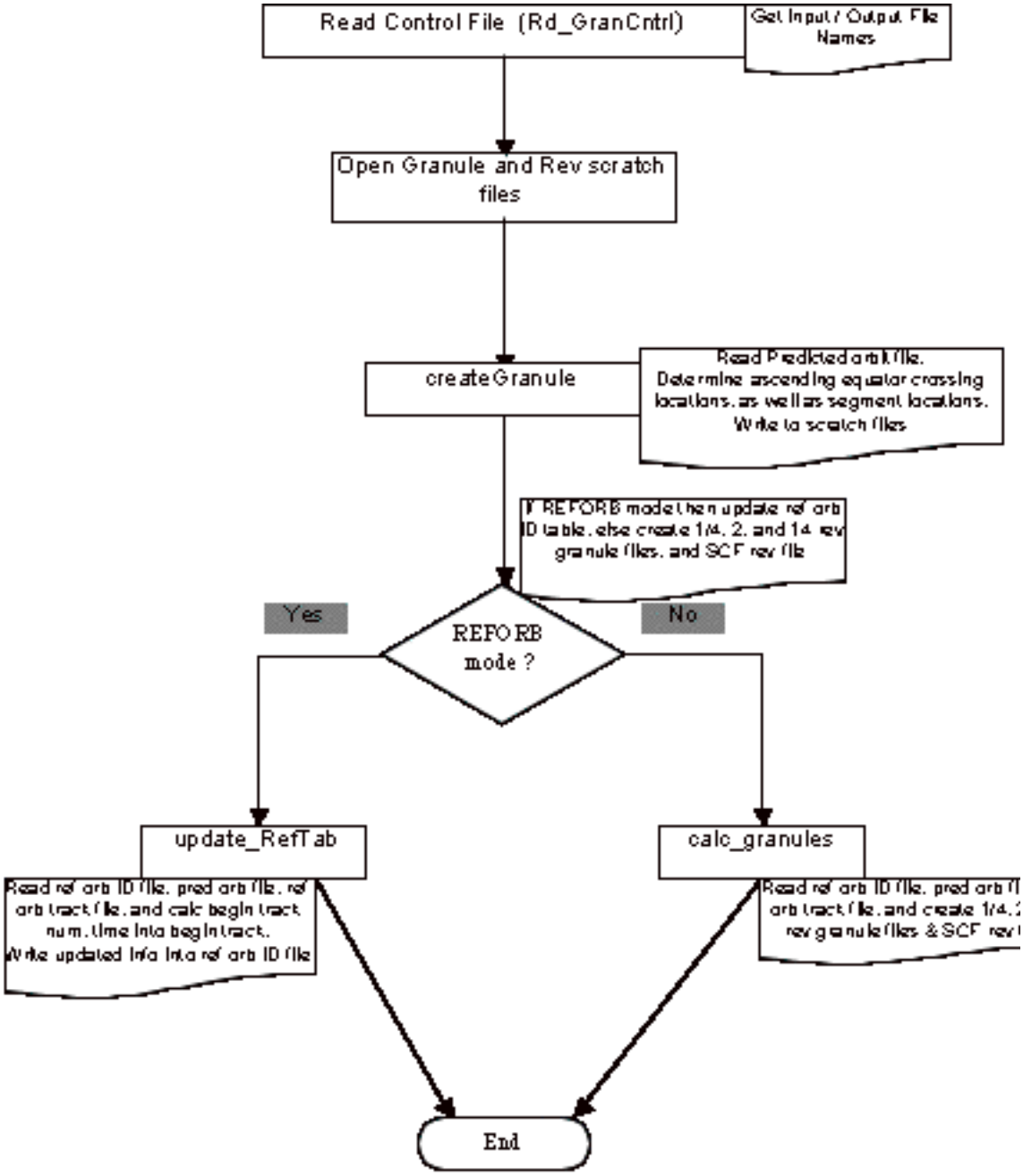


Figure 13-1 Process Flow Diagram

The LUN numbers of these files, along with the predicted orbit file, will be passed to the createGranule routine. This routine will read the predicted orbit file, and calculate the ascending equatorial crossing locations and times (which will be written to the rev file), and the segment locations and times (which will be written to the granule file). Once the rev and granule files have been populated, the utility will check to see what the processing mode has been set to. If it is set to REFORB, then the update_RefTab routine will be called. This routine will read the reference orbit ID

file, and check to see which of the reference orbits do not have a begin track. It will then check if that reference orbit is a candidate for update. This will be determined by the reference orbit begin time and the predicted orbit start and stop time. The routine will then determine the closest rev to the reference orbit begin time or the predicted orbit start time (which ever is greater). The track number corresponding to the closest rev will be determined from the reference orbit track file. The begin track number will then be determined, as well as the time into the begin track. If it is a transfer orbit, then the begin track will be set to 1, and the period will be set to the period of the rev file.

If the processing mode is set to PREDORB, then the calc_granules routine will be called. The predicted orbit file will be read, and processing will start from the predicted orbit start time or the reference orbit begin time (which ever is greater). The processing will continue until the reference orbit end time (if it is greater that zero), or the predicted orbit end time (which ever is less). The cycle number will be determined at the beginning on the basis of the granule start time and the reference orbit start time. The start track number will also be determined. All subsequent tracks will be increments of the start track. The 1/4 rev, 2 rev, and 14 rev granules will be written out to appropriate 1/4 rev, 2 rev, and 14 rev granule files. Using the information from the 1/4 rev information file, a SCF rev file will also be created. The first rev on that file will be rev 1, and its start time will be the start of the actual rev that the 1/4 rev information file started with. All subsequent revs will be increments of rev 1, and will ignore any change of reference orbit files during the run.

Section 14

met_util

14.1 Overview

met_util is a GSAS utility. It does not use the functionality of the GSAS core PGE model. met_util is a processing shell wrapped around wgrib legacy code.

14.2 Function

Met_util reads a meteorological (MET) file and creates subset files (i.e. temperature, relative humidity, etc.).

14.3 Design Approach

- met_util sets up input/output files and uses a system call to execute the wgrib external program.
- met_util does not follow the model GSAS PGE.
- met_util does use facilities of the common libraries.
- met_util does not perform multi-granule processing or allow for time selection.
- Implementation of the control files does not follow GSAS PGE conventions.
- No log/metadata (ANC06) file is created.

14.4 Input and Output Files

Table 14-1 lists the required inputs to met_util. Table 14-2 lists the outputs created by met_util. See the GLAS Data Products Specifications Volumes or GLAS Science Data Management Plan for details regarding the these files..

14.5 Functions

met_util includes the following functions:

- - M_read_control_mod.f90: Reads the control file and passes the input and output file names to the program.
- - wgrib: A stand alone 'C' program developed at NCEP to manipulate and decode GRIB files. This routine is used extensively to extract relevant MET parameters and create global data files. See http://wesley.wwb.noaa.gov/wgrib.html for details on wgrib.

Table 14-1 met_util Inputs

File Spec	Type	Source	Short Description
anc40*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	GSFC DAAC	Input NCEP Global Analysis met file. 1 by 1 degree gridded data set with sampling every 6 hours. Variables included are temperature, geopotential height, and relative humidity at standard upper atmospheric pressure levels. The MET files are in the GRIB format, which is the WMO (World Meteorological Organization) standard for exchanging gridded binary data.
anc07*_06.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Utility error/constants file.
Control File	Control	ISIPS Operations	Control file.

Table 14-2 met_util Outputs

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
anc01*_00.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	amt_anc GLAS_Atm GLAS_Alt	Meteorological header file. Subsetted NCEP Global Analysis file.
anc01*_01.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	amt_anc GLAS_Atm GLAS_Alt	Meteorological precipitable water file. Subsetted NCEP Global Analysis file.
anc01*_02.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	amt_anc GLAS_Atm GLAS_Alt	Meteorological height file. Subsetted NCEP Global Analysis file.
anc01*_03.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	amt_anc GLAS_Atm GLAS_Alt	Meteorological relative humidity file. Subsetted NCEP Global Analysis file.
anc01*_04.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	amt_anc GLAS_Atm GLAS_Alt	Meteorological temperature file. Subsetted NCEP Global Analysis file.

14.6 Functional Overview

The driver calls the routine that reads the control file and passes back the input and output file names. These names are passed to a script which calls an executable (wgrib) that creates the subset files

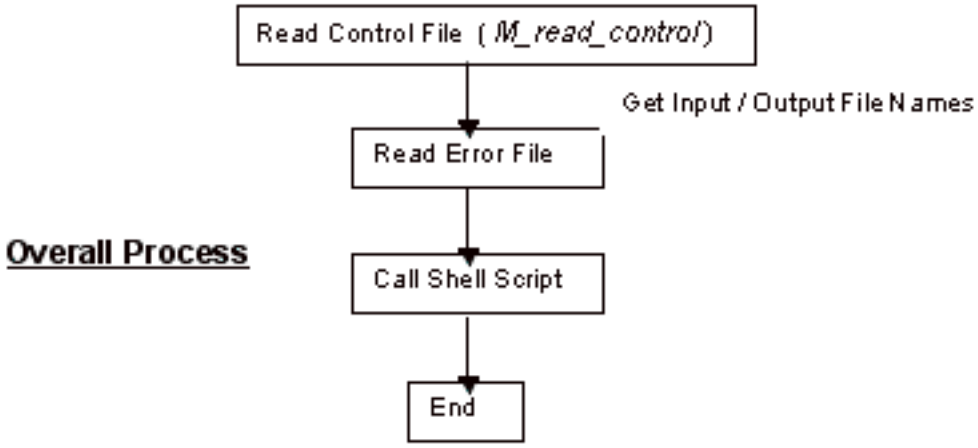


Figure 14-1 Process Flow Diagram: Overall Process

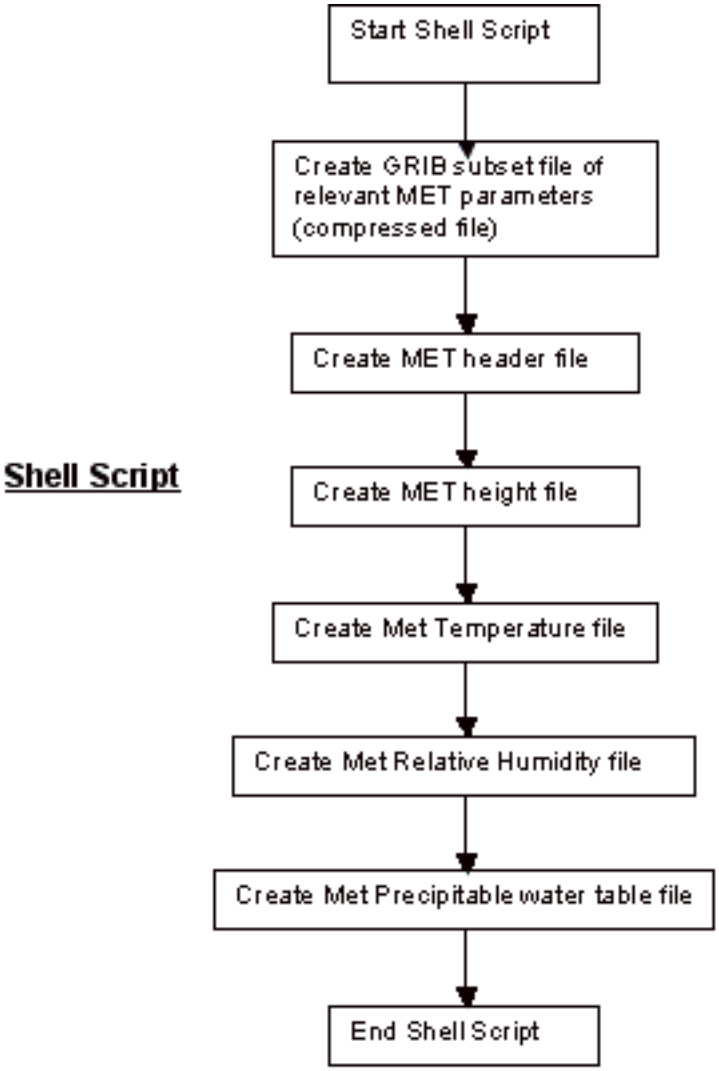


Figure 14-2 Process Flow Diagram: Shell Script

Section 15

reforbit_util

15.1 Overview

reforbit_util is a GSAS utility. It does not use the functionality of the GSAS core PGE model.

15.2 Function

The purpose of the reforbit_util program is to process a given Reference Orbit file for all ascending equatorial crossings. Each ascending equatorial crossing will be given a track number. The first track west of Greenwich (or on Greenwich) will be assigned a Track number of 1 and its time will be determined. All consecutive tracks after that (in increasing time order) will be assigned numbers 2, 3, 4, and so on. All tracks that were to the right of Track 1, will be wrapped around the last track on the left and numbered accordingly.

15.3 Design Approach

- reforbit_util does not follow the model GSAS PGE.
- reforbit_util does use facilities of the common libraries.
- reforbit_util does not perform multi-granule processing or allow for time selection.
- Implementation of the control files does not follow GSAS PGE conventions.
- No log / metadata (ANC06) file is created.

15.4 Input and Output Files

Table 15-1 lists the required inputs to reforbit_util. Table 15-2 lists the outputs created by reforbit_util. See the GLAS Data Products Specifications Volumes or GLAS Science Data Management Plan for details regarding the these files..

Table 15-1 createGran_util Inputs

File Spec	Type	Source	Short Description
anc26*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	UTexas	Reference orbit t file.
anc07*_06.dat	Static Ancillary	Science Team	Utility error/constants file.
Control File	Control	ISIPS Operations	Control file.

15.5 Functions

reforbit_util includes the following functions:

Table 15-2 createGran_util Outputs

File Spec	Type	Destination	Short Description
anc22*.dat	Dynamic Ancillary	I-SIPS	Track file.The first record contains the average period of the tracks (in seconds), and the number of tracks in the reference orbit file. All subsequent records contain the longitude (in degrees E longitude), the track number, time in seconds relative to Track 1, the actual MJD time (in days), and the seconds of day.

- rd_reforb_cntrl_mod.f90: Reads the control file and passes the input and output file names to the program.
- c_profRefOrbit_mod.f90: Reads the Reference Orbit file and determines the ascending equatorial crossing longitudes and track numbers.
- c_legacyintrpPOD_mod.f90: Interpolates the reference orbit data to determine the position vectors for a given time.
- c_calcsploc_mod.f90: Calculates the location (lat, lon) that corresponds to a given position vector.

15.6 Functional Overview

The driver calls the routine that reads the control file and passes back the input and output file names. It then opens these files and passes their lon numbers to c_procRefOrbit. The c_procRefOrbit routine will read the reference orbit file one record at a time and geolocate using c_calcsploc. It will be looking for records that straddle the equator in the ascending direction. When such records are found, the exact equatorial crossing location and time is determined. This is done by determining the location at a time that is midway between the two records that straddle the equator. If the latitude is within tolerance limits, an ascending equatorial crossing has been found. If not, the location of the midpoint between the recently located point and one of the previous points on the other side of the equator is determined, and checked if it is on the equator. This process is repeated until the exact equator crossing is determined (within tolerance limits).

The c_procRefOrbit routine will then assign a track number to this equator crossing, and will continue the above process until all records are read or until it starts reading repeat tracks. The routine will then search through all the equator crossing longitudes to find the first crossing west of (or on) Greenwich. That track will be assigned a Track number of 1 and its time will be determined. All consecutive tracks after that (in increasing time order) will be assigned numbers 2, 3, 4, and so on. All tracks that were to the right of Track 1, will be wrapped around the last track on the left and numbered accordingly.

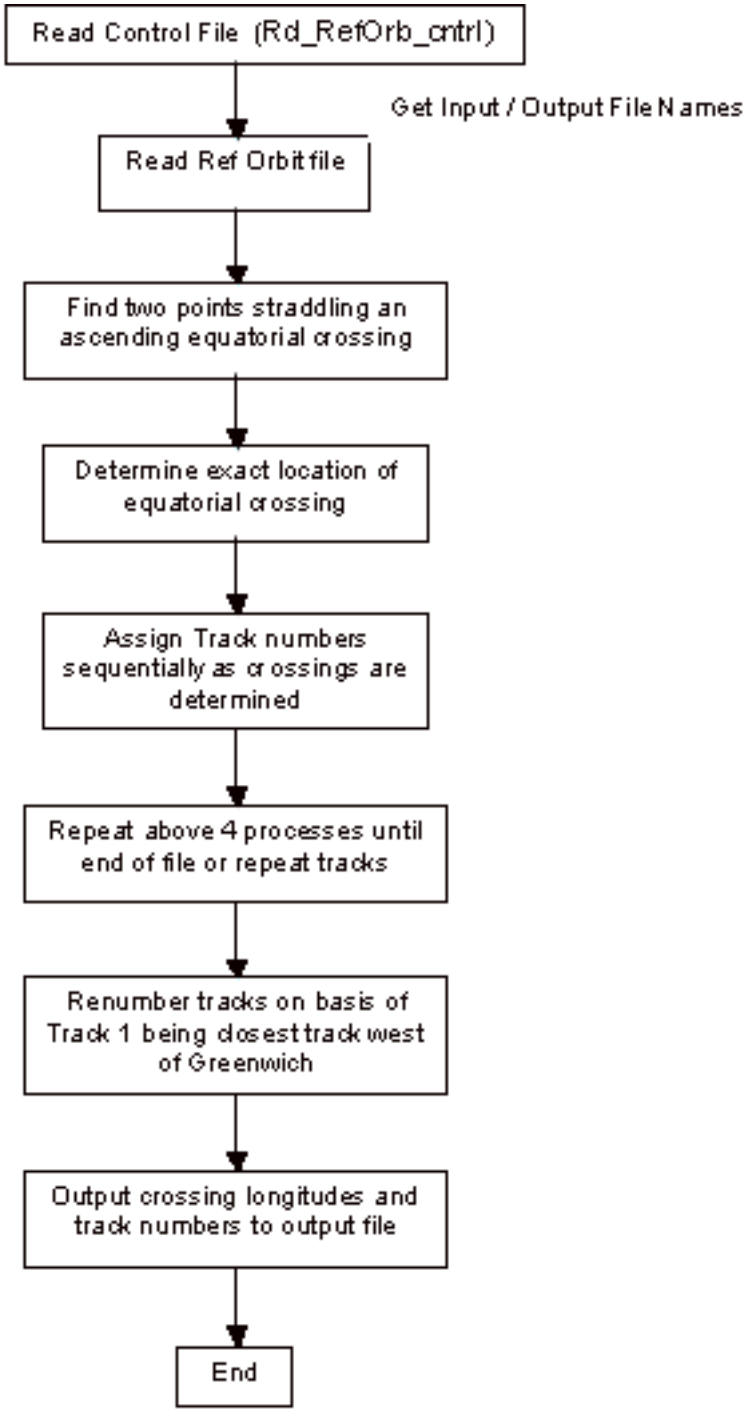


Figure 15-1 Process Flow Diagram

Appendix A
Processing Scenarios

All identified scenarios that will be eventually tested.

Table A-1 Reprocessing Scenarios

Scenario	Input	Output	Dependencies	Processes
End to end Lidar	Level 0, ANC data (POD, Met, Cal file), Cntrl	GLA02, 7-11, Meta-data		L1A Atm ATBD, L1B Atm ATBD, L2 Atm ATBD, POD interp, Met interp
End to end Altime-ter	Level 0, POD, PAD, Met, Cal file, Cntrl	GLA05,6,12 -15, Meta-data		L1A Altimeter ATBD, L1B Waveform ATBD, L1B Elevation, L2 Elevation, POD, PAD, Geoloc
Level 1A Altimeter	Level 0, Cal file, Cntrl	GLA01, Metadata		L1A Altimeter ATBD
Level 1B Waveform	GLA01, POD, PAD, Cal file, ANC 19, surf_type_grid, Cntrl	GLA05,Met adata		L1B Waveform ATBD, POD, PAD, Geoloc, surf_type interp
Level 1B Elevation	GLA05, GLA09&11 (if avail), tide coeff, geoid, ANC 12, DEM, Met	GLA06, Metadata		Geoid, Tides, Geoloc, Met, DEM interp, Instr Range Cor (5) Reflectance, Atm Flag
Level 2 Elevation	GLA05, GLA06, 4 Masks	GLA12-15, Metadata		Geoloc, Instr Cor Range Region-Specific Parame-ter Calculations
Waveform Algo-rithm changes (standard, ice sheet, sea ice, ocean, land)	GLA01, GLA05, Cal file	GLA05, Metadata	GLA06, GLA12-15 (1 or all)	Specific Wave-form algorithm process, Geolo-cation
Replace POD and/ or PAD on GLA05	GLA05, POD and/or POD	GLA05, Metadata		POD and/or PAD, Geolocation
Replace PAD and/ or POD on GLA06	GLA06, PAD and/or POD	GLA06, Metadata	GLA12-15	PAD and/or POD, Geolocation

Table A-1 Reprocessing Scenarios (Continued)

Scenario	Input	Output	Dependencies	Processes
Met changes, redo Met Cor	GLA06, GLA12-15, Met file	GLA06, GLA12-15, Metadata		Met Interpolation, Geolocation
Tides Change, redo tide cor	GLA06, GLA12-15, tide coeff	GLA06, GLA12-15, Metadata		Tide algorithms, Geolocation
Geoid changes	GLA06, GlA12-15, Geoid	GLA06, GLA12-15, Metadata		Geoid
Standard Instr Cor Changes	GLA05, GLA06, GLA12-15	GLA06, GLA12-15, Metadata		Standard Instr Cor Algorithm, Geolocation
Region Spec Instr Cor Changes	GLA05, GLA06, GLA12-15	GLA06, GLA12-15, Metadata		Region Specific Instr Cor Algorithm
Reflectance Algorithm changes	GLA05, GLA06, GLA12-15	GLA06, GLA12-15, Metadata		Reflectance ATBD
Change GLA06 based on WF Algorithm changing for GLA05	GLA05, GLA06, GLA12-15	GLA06, GLA12-15, Metadata		Range Instr Cor Calculation, Geolocation
Replace PAD and/or POD on GLA12-15	GLA12-15, PAD and/or POD	GLA12-15, Metadata		POD and or PAD, Geolocation
Creation of GLA07 BackScatter Profiles	GLA02, Met, POD, 400 sec avg file	GLA07, Metadata		Interp POD, Interp Met, Molec BackScat Profiles, Calib Coeff, 1064 BackScat Profiles, 532 BackScat Profiles
Creation of GLA08 Aerosol Layers	GLA07, Constants, GLA09	GLA08		1 and 4 sec BackScat averages, PBL/Aerosol <20 km layers, 20-40 km aerosol layers

Table A-1 Reprocessing Scenarios (Continued)

Scenario	Input	Output	Dependencies	Processes
Creation of GLA09 Cloud Layers	GLA07, Constants	GLA09		1 and 4 sec BackScat averages, Cloud Layers
Creation of GLA10 Cross Section Profiles and Creation of GLA11 Optical Depths	GLA07, GLA08, GLA09, Constants	GLA10, GLA11		Cloud Optical Properties, Aerosol Optical Properties, 1 and 4 sec BackScat averages

Appendix B
Makefiles and Libraries

Developers are “strongly” encouraged to use standard GSAS libraries and makefiles. GSAS libraries leverage existing code to speed development and ease maintenance. Makefiles ensure common compiler flags and allow developers to deliver their software as part of a general GSAS delivery.

B.1 Library Compilation

Note: This documentation is specific to the GLAS development environment. It assumes that the core directory of the GLAS software is located at “/glas/vob”.

B.1.1 To create the libraries:

```
cd /glas/vob/src
make libs
```

B.1.2 To create GLAS_Exec

```
cd /glas/vob/src
make libs; make GLAS_Exec
```

B.1.3 To create prod_readers

cd /glas/vob/src
make libs; make prod_readers

B.1.4 To recompile a library in debug mode

```
cd /glas/vob/src/{library_path}
make debug
```

B.2 Using Libraries

This section details the use of libraries, both at development and run time stages.

B.2.1 Development

To use a library, you need to include the path and the library name in your Makefile. The following example shows how to use the platform_lib (which is stored in the /glas/vob/src/lib directory) to compile a test program:

```
f90 test.f90 -L/glas/vob/src/lib -lplatform -otest
```

The next example show how to use the file and anc libraries as well. (A side note: By unix convention the full filenames are libplatform.sl, libfile.sl, and libanc.sl, however when they are specified with the -l argument on the compile line, the “lib” and “.sl” parts are dropped).

```
f90 test.f90 -L/glas/vob/src/lib -lplatform -lanc -lfile –otest
```

ORDER IS IMPORTANT. See Foundation Libraries section of this document to verify that the libraries are specified in the correct order on the compile line.

B.2.2 Runtime

GSAS libraries are dynamically-linked shared libraries. What this means is that the libraries are not statically linked with executables, but dynamically linked on demand at runtime. With this in mind, it is important that the executable be able to determine the location of the libraries at runtime. During compilation, the location of the libraries is stored in the executable code. If the executable is moved, and the location is relative, the libraries will not be found upon execution. In this case, a developer should use the following procedure to allow executables to link to dynamic libraries, no matter their location.

```
chatr +s enable <executable_name>
setenv SHLIB_PATH <pathname to libraries>
```

This procedure tells the executable to use the SHLIB_PATH environmental variable to find its libraries, then sets that variable to the path of the shared libraries.

The other way of handling this is to link the libraries into the current directory. The executable is set to look in the current directories first for its libraries.

B.3 Some Development Hints

- If you want to use the GLAS libraries, simply compile them (as above) and include the appropriate lines in your makefile (again, as above).
- As long as you model the Makefile for your executable after that of GLAS_Exec, you will be using shared libraries and will not need to recompile your executable after recompiling a library.
- If you would like to debug the routines in a specific library, cd to that directory and do a make clean; make debug. Next time you run your executable (you don’t have to recompile it), it will run with the debug version of the library.
- Using the –g and +check=all flags (included with make debug) is a good idea during testing.
- If you want to get fancy and create a custom makefile for a special purpose, simply use another name for the makefile and use make –f mymakefile.

B.4 Makefile Details

This is an attempt to explain how GLAS makefiles work. This assumes the reader is somewhat familiar with the GLAS VOB layout.

B.5 Types of Makefiles

There are different types of makefiles. This section identifies each.

B.5.1 The Main Makefile

This makefile is located at /glas/vob/src/Makefile. It is the main makefile which will recursively build all GSAS deliverable software. There are options to:

- build all deliverable GLAS Libraries (make libs)
- build all deliverable GLAS binaries (make progs)
- build all deliverable Libraries and binaries (make all) -the default
- build all deliverable Libraries and binaries in debug mode (make debug)
- build all deliverable Libraries and binaries in optimization mode (make fast)
- clean up all object code and module files (make clean)

B.5.2 Library Makefiles

These makefiles are located at src/common_libs/*/Makefile. There are options to:

- Compile library source and install library (make)
- Compile library source in debug mode and install library (make debug)
- Compile library source in optimization mode and install library (make fast)

The libraries are derived objects and installed into /glas/vob/src/lib

B.5.3 Subsystem Makefiles

These makefiles are located at /glas/vob/src/*_lib/Makefile (where * = l1a, atm, elev, wf)

- Compile library source and install library (make)
- Compile library source in debug mode and install library (make debug)
- Compile library source in optimization mode and install library (make fast)

The libraries are derived objects and installed into /glas/vob/src/lib. When installed, the libraries are stored in /glas/vob/lib.

B.5.4 Exec makefiles

These makefiles are located in the directory of each delivered executable: src/GLAS_Exec/Makefile, src/prod_readers/Makefile and, src/L0_Proc/Makefile. There are options to:

- Compile binary source (make)
- Compile binary source in debug mode (make debug)
- Compile binary source in optimization mode (make fast)

The executables are derived objects and installed into /glas/vob/bin.

B.6 A Sample Heavily-Commented Makefile

```
# NAME:      Makefile
#
# FUNCTION: Makefile for GLAS_Exec
#
# FILES ACCESSED: See TARGETS definition
#
# COMMENTS: None.
#
# HISTORY:
#
#   1998 December  18, JLee, Initial Version
#   1999 January   14, JLee, Ported to HP
#   1999 October   18, JLee  Removed default DEBUG, removed recursion
#   1999 October   24, JLee  Set the bit to do SHLIB_PATH
#
#----- Set filepaths
#
# PATHLVL is the path you use to get to /glas/vob/src, but it should
#         be a relative path so that we can compile outside the VOB.
#
PATHLVL=..
#
#  UTILDIR is where the GLAS makefile includes can be found. These files
#          contain settings specific to GLAS Makefiles.
#          /glas/vob/cc_util is the actual path.
#
UTILDIR=$(PATHLVL)/../cc_util
#
# Include Standard GLAS Definitions
#
include $(UTILDIR)/make_defs.$(BRAND)
include $(UTILDIR)/make_defs.incl
#
# Define libraries we will need. They are located in /glas/vob/src/lib.
# This path is pre-defined (relatively) in the GLAS include files.
# The actual filename for –lwf is libwf.sl, -file is libfile.sl
#
LIBS= -ll1a -latm -lwf -lelev -lprod -lfile -ltime -lanc -lcntrl \
-lerr –lplatform
#
# Define the Production directory where we will copy the binary upon
# creating a production build
#
PRODDIR=$(PATHLVL/../bin)
#
# Define the target binary
#
TARGET=GLAS_Exec
#
# Define the objects will are needed by the Target
#
OBJECTS= \
       CntlDefs_mod.o fCntl_mod.o eCntl_mod.o \
       MainInit_mod.o ReadData_mod.o GetControl_mod.o \
       CloseFiles_mod.o OpenFiles_mod.o WriteL1A_mod.o WriteWF_mod.o \
       WriteAtm_mod.o WriteElev_mod.o MainWrap_mod.o \
```

```
       ReadAnc_mod.o L1AMgr_mod.o ElevMgr_mod.o WFMgr_mod.o AtmMgr_mod.o \
       vers_exec_mod.o GLAS_Exec.o
#
# Custom Rules
#
gF90_AUX_FLAGS=
#
# Make our Target by default
#
all: $(TARGET)
#
# TARGET, LIBS and OBJECTS are defined in this makefile.
# LINK_EXE.f90 and FFLAGS are defined in the GLAS includes.
# chart +s enable allows the executable to use the SHLIB_PATH to
#   look for its shared libraries.
#
$(TARGET): $(OBJECTS) Makefile
        $(LINK_EXE.f90) $(FFLAGS) -o $(TARGET) $(OBJECTS) $(LIBS); \
       chatr +s enable $(TARGET)
#
# Include Standard GLAS Dependencies
#
include $(UTILDIR)/make_depends.incl
#
# End of MakeFile
#
```

Abbreviations & Acronyms

ALT	designation for the EOS-Altimeter spacecraft series
DAAC	Distributed Active Archive Center
EDOS	EOS Data and Operations System
EOC	EOS Operating Center
EOS	NASA Earth Observing System Mission Program
EOSDIS	Earth Observing System Data and Information System
GDS	GLAS Ground Data System
GLAS	Geoscience Laser Altimeter System instrument or investigation
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSFC	NASA Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Maryland
GSFC/WFF	NASA Goddard Space Flight Center/Wallops Flight Facility at Wallops Island, Virginia
ID	Identification
IEEE	Institute for Electronics and Electrical Engineering
IST	GLAS Instrument Support Terminal
LASER	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
N/A	Not (/) Applicable
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
POD	Precision Orbit Determination
SCF	GLAS investigation Science Computing Facility and workstation(s)
SDPS	Science Data Processing Segment
TBD	to be determined, to be done, or to be developed
UNIX	the operating system jointly developed by the AT&T Bell Laboratories and the University of California-Berkeley System Division

Glossary

aggregate	A collection, assemblage, or grouping of distinct data parts together to make a whole. It is generally used to indicate the grouping of GLAS data items, arrays, elements, and EOS parameters into a data record. For example, the collection of Level 1B EOS Data Parameters gathered to form a one-second Level 1B data record. It could be used to represent groupings of various GLAS data entities such as data items aggregated as an array, data items and arrays aggregated into a GLAS Data Element, GLAS Data Elements aggregated as an EOS Data Parameter, or EOS Data Parameters aggregated into a Data Product record.
array	An ordered arrangement of homogenous data items that may either be synchronous or asynchronous. An array of data items usually implies the ability to access individual data items or members of the array by an index. An array of GLAS data items might represent the three coordinates of a georeference location, a collection of values at a rate, or a collection of values describing an altimeter waveform.
file	A collection of data stored as records and terminated by a physical or logical end-of-file (EOF) marker. The term usually applies to the collection within a storage device or storage media such as a disk file or a tape file. Loosely employed it is used to indicate a collection of GLAS data records without a standard label. For the Level 1A Data Product, the file would constitute the collection of one-second Level 1A data records generated in the SDPS working storage for a single pass.
header	A text and/or binary label or information record, record set, or block, prefacing a data record, record set, or a file. A header usually contains identifying or descriptive information, and may sometimes be embedded within a record rather than attached as a prefix.
item	Specifically, a data item. A discrete, non-decomposable unit of data, usually a single word or value in a data record, or a single value from a data array. The representation of a single GLAS data value within a data array or a GLAS Data Element.
label	The text and/or binary information records, record set, block, header, or headers prefacing a data file or linked to a data file sufficient to form a labeled data product. A standard label may imply a standard data product. A label may consist of a single header as well as multiple headers and markers depending on the defining authority.
Level 0	The level designation applied to an EOS data product that consists of raw instrument data, recorded at the original resolution, in time order, with any duplicate or redundant data packets removed.
Level 1A	The level designation applied to an EOS data product that consists of reconstructed, unprocessed Level 0 instrument data, recorded at the full resolution with time referenced data records, in time order. The data are annotated with ancillary information including radiometric and geometric calibration coefficients, and georeferencing parameter data (i.e., ephemeris data). The included, computed coefficients and parameter data have not however been applied to correct the Level 0 instrument data contents.

Level 1B	The level designation applied to an EOS data product that consists of Level 1A data that have been radiometrically corrected, processed from raw data into sensor data units, and have been geolocated according to applied georeferencing data.
Level 2	The level designation applied to an EOS data product that consists of derived geophysical data values, recorded at the same resolution, time order, and georeference location as the Level 1A or Level 1B data.
Level 3	The level designation applied to an EOS data product that consists of geophysical data values derived from Level 1 or Level 2 data, recorded at a temporally or spatially resampled resolution.
Level 4	The level designation applied to an EOS data product that consists of data from modeled output or resultant analysis of lower level data that are not directly derived by the GLAS instrument and supplemental sensors.
metadata	The textual information supplied as supplemental, descriptive information to a data product. It may consist of fixed or variable length records of ASCII data describing files, records, parameters, elements, items, formats, etc., that may serve as catalog, data base, keyword/value, header, or label data. This data may be parsable and searchable by some tool or utility program.
orbit	The passage of time and spacecraft travel signifying a complete journey around a celestial or terrestrial body. For GLAS and the EOS ALT-L spacecraft each orbit starts at the time when the spacecraft is on the equator traveling toward the North Pole, continues through the equator crossing as the spacecraft ground track moves toward the South Pole, and terminates when the spacecraft has reached the equator moving northward from the South Polar region.
model	A graphical representation of a system.
module	A collection of program statements with four basic attributes: input and output, function, mechanics and internal data.
parameter	Specifically, an EOS Data Parameter. This is a defining, controlling, or constraining data unit associated with a EOS science community approved algorithm. It is identified by an EOS Parameter Number and Parameter Name. An EOS Data Parameter within the GLAS Data Product is composed of one or more GLAS Data Elements
pass	A sub-segment of an orbit, it may consist of the ascending or descending portion of an orbit (e.g., a descending pass would consist of the ground track segment beginning with the northernmost point of travel through the following southernmost point of travel), or the segment above or below the equator; for GLAS the pass is identified as either the northern or southern hemisphere portion of the ground track on any orbit
PDL	Program Design Language (Pseudocode). A language tool used for module programming and specification. It is at a higher level than any existing compilable language.
process	An activity on a dataflow diagram that transforms input data flow(s) into output data flow(s).

product	Specifically, the Data Product or the EOS Data Product. This is implicitly the labeled data product or the data product as produced by software on the SDPS or SCF. A GLAS data product refers to the data file or record collection either prefaced with a product label or standard formatted data label or linked to a product label or standard formatted data label file. Loosely used, it may indicate a single pass file aggregation, or the entire set of product files contained in a data repository.
program	The smallest set of computer instructions that can be executed as a stand-alone unit
record	A specific organization or aggregate of data items. It represents the collection of EOS Data Parameters within a given time interval, such as a one-second data record. It is the first level decomposition of a product file.
Scenario	A single execution path for a process.
Standard Data Product	Specifically, a GLAS Standard Data Product. It represents an EOS ALT-L/ GLAS Data Product produced on the EOSDIS SDPS for GLAS data product generation or within the GLAS Science Computing Facility using EOS science community approved algorithms. It is routinely produced and is intended to be archived in the EOSDIS data repository for EOS user community-wide access and retrieval.
State Transition Diagram	Graphical representation of one or more scenarios.
Stub	(alias dummy module) a primitive implementation of a subordinate module, which is normally used in the top-down testing of superordinate (higher) modules.
Structure Chart	A graphical tool for depicting the partitioning of a system into modules, the hierarchy and organization of those modules, and the communication interfaces between the modules.
Structured Design	The development of a blueprint of a computer system solution to a problem, having the same components and interrelationships amount the components as the original problem has.
Subroutine	A program that is called by another program
variable	Usually a reference in a computer program to a storage location, i.e., a place to contain or hold the value of a data item.